

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

No V.

AUGUST 1817.

VOL. I.

Contents.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Observations on "Macbeth and King Richard III., an Essay, in Answer to Remarks on some of the Characters of Shakspeare; by J. P. Kemble."	456
Cursory Remarks on Music, especially on the Sources of the Pleasure which it communicates. (Concluded from page 347.)	459
Some Account of Billy Marshall, a Gypsy Chief	462
Fragment of a Literary Romance. (Continued from page 387.)	465
Account of a Thunder Storm in the neighbourhood of Leadhills, Lanarkshire, by Mr J. Braid, Surgeon	471
On the Exportation of Cotton Yarn	472
On the Education of the Children of the Poor	474
Reply to the Article "On Sitting below the Salt, and the Stewarts of Allanton;"—Vindication of the Accuracy of the Author of the "Memorie of the Somervilles;" with a veritable Statement of the Original Ancestry of the Family of Allanton	476
Amber found imbedded in Limestone, in the Province of Santander in Spain	483
Nugæ Literariæ. (I. <i>The Black Prince</i> . II. <i>Spencer</i> . III. <i>Quaintness of Expression</i> . IV. <i>Stage Directions</i> .)	484
Account of Cromlix, or Dunblane Mineral Spring, and a Descriptive Sketch of the Scenery in the Vicinity, &c.	485
Sketches of Foreign Scenery and Manners, No III.	487

SELECT EXTRACTS.

Maritime Discoveries in Australasia.....493

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY:

Sale of Lands in the Thirteenth Century	496
'Commission for Examining of Witcheis,'—1591	497
Commission for trying John Stewart and	

Margaret Barclay, accused of Witchcraft,—1618	499
Bond of Alliance betwixt the Earls of Huntly, Marischall, and Errol,—1543	ib.
Letters from Montrose, Queensberry, &c. to Grahame of Claverhouse	499—500
Leith Bath Stove, an old handbill	ib.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Lines written in a Highland Glen	501
The Widowed Mother	ib.
Sonnet on the Spirit of Domestic Happiness	ib.
To a Young Lady caressing her Infant Brother	502
To a revered Female Relative	ib.
To an Infidel	ib.
Friendship	ib.
Lines on the Grave of a Child	ib.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lalla Rookh, an Oriental Romance. By Thomas Moore. (Concluded from page 285.)	503
Elements of the Natural History of the Animal Kingdom. By Chas Stewart	510
Modern Greece, a Poem	515
Ewing's Geography and Atlas	519
Harrington, a Tale: Ormond, a Tale. By Maria Edgeworth	ib.
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE	523
WORKS PREPARING for PUBLICATION	527
MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS	529

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE	531
PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT	535
BRITISH CHRONICLE	543
Promotions and Appointments	549
Commercial Report	551
Agricultural Report	554
Meteorological Report	556
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	557

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, NO 17, PRINCE'S STREET,
EDINBURGH; AND BALDWIN, CRADOCK, AND JOY,
PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON;

To whom Communications (post paid) may be addressed;

SOLD ALSO BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[Oliver & Boyd, Printers.]

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE
NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE three following articles have been unavoidably delayed ; but they are already in types, and will not fail to enrich our next Number : “ Memoir of James Grahame, author of the Sabbath,”—“ The Evils of Inconstancy, illustrated by the History of a Scots Tutor,”—and “ Remarks on the Study of some Branches of Natural History.”

In our next will also appear a short notice of Colonel William Cleland, with extracts from his poems printed in 1697 ;—*Conclusion* of the article concerning the Scottish Gypsies ;—*Continuation* of the Remarks on Greek Tragedy ;—and *Reviews* of “ Poetical Epistles and Translations,”—of “ Dramatic Tales, by the author of the Poetic Mirror,”—and of Byron’s “ Lament of Tasso.”

We have received a very able paper under the signature of P. M., but as the subjects of which it treats appear rather to belong to one particular class of Periodical Works than to a General Miscellany, and as the writer acknowledges that the substance of it has already been given in several other publications, we have some doubts in regard to the propriety of inserting it, and it is for the present postponed.

We ought to have acknowledged in our last the receipt of two papers on the subject of Mr J. P. Kemble’s merits as an Actor, one of them drawn up with very considerable fairness and ability. These, and an article “ On Popular Notions,” are now under consideration.

Another paper has been sent us in answer to “ Candidus,” on the genealogy of the Stewarts of Allanton ; but we are half afraid of enlarging further on such subjects, since a reverend person, under the signature of *Haggai M’ Briar*, seems very much displeas’d with what papers of this sort we have already published, and exhorts us, in somewhat imperious language, “ rather to insert a few simple recipes, useful in household economy,” such as his “ daughter Martha’s improved method of brewing ginger beer,” &c. ; and, in words of more grave authority, admonishes us “ to avoid foolish questions, fables, and endless genealogies, and contentions and strivings about the law ; for they are unprofitable and vain.”

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

No V.

AUGUST 1817.

VOL. I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS ON

“Macbeth and King Richard III. an Essay, in Answer to Remarks on some of the Characters of Shakspeare; by J. P. Kemble.”

MR EDITOR,

THOUGH arrived at that time of life when men are supposed partial to past times, I will fairly own the superior powers of my countrymen, of the present times, in writing and composition. Yet I may be allowed to remark, that the confidence of publication is at least equal to the abilities, in point of writing, possessed by the present generation. Authorship, formerly a rare and envied distinction, is now so common as to lift a man (I should say a person, for it is now as much a female as a male quality) but little above the mass of men around him; and if we cannot say, with quite as much justice as formerly, “*Scribimus indocti doctique*,”—for I will own there is more literature among us than our fathers and mothers possessed,—we may at least say, that every thing is published which is written, whether altogether worthy of publication or not.

I am sorry that, in my opinion, the present volume may be classed among those which it might be held unnecessary to publish, because our respect for the author would incline us to wish, that nothing should come from his pen which the public should think unworthy of him. It is indeed an answer to another book or pamphlet of *Mr Whately*, sanctioned by an editor of eminence, *Mr Stevens*. But if

the former book was “idle and unprofitable,” that affords but an inadequate apology for multiplying the offence, by writing another of the same kind.

I am aware, however, that on the subject of which this little volume treats, a book may claim the attention of the public on slighter grounds than on any other topic. SHAKSPEARE is so much the god of British idolatry, that every work relating to him is popular. Hence the numberless critics and commentators who have been read with avidity, not from their own merits, either of learning or of taste, but merely because they criticised or commented on Shakspeare, and, like the scholiasts on Homer, have borrowed an importance from their illustrious subject, with little intrinsic value in their own productions. The works of Shakspeare are, “not to speak it profanely,” the Bible of the drama to us. Their commentators, like those of that sacred book, are received with an interest which their subject only could confer on sometimes very dull and frivolous productions. One author of considerable eminence produced an Essay, very similar to *Mr Kemble's*, to prove the valour of Falstaff. *Mr Kemble* enters now, for the first time, the field of authorship, to vindicate the personal courage of *Macbeth*,—to controvert the degrading distinction which *Mr Whately* had supposed between that personage and *Richard III.* The first, according to that critic, “having not intrepidity, like *Richard*, but merely resolution, proceeding from exertion, not from nature,—betraying, in enterprize, a degree of fear,

though he is able, when occasion requires, to stifle and subdue it."

On this narrow ground Mr Kemble enters the list with Mr Whately, and his second, Mr Steevens, and provided with a great number of quotations from the tragedy, traces the character of its hero from its opening to its close, as one of determined courage and intrepidity,—a courage not excited by exertion to any particular purpose, but native to the person, and an inherent quality in his mind. I think Mr Kemble has made out the point for which he contends; but I feel in the two characters compared, a distinction more marked, in my opinion, and more important, than that on which Mr Kemble has written, with considerable labour, no fewer than 170 pages.

That distinction seems to me to consist, not in any particular quality, such as that of personal courage, but in the original structure of mind of the two persons represented, distinguished by Shakspeare with his usual intimate knowledge of human nature. That knowledge, with which Shakspeare seems gifted in an almost miraculous degree, enables him, beyond any other dramatist, to individualize his characters. There is nothing general, nothing given in the abstract; every character is a portrait, with those marked and peculiar features by which we immediately recognize the individual. Macbeth and Richard are both ambitious; but their ambition is differently modified, by the different dispositions which the poet has shewn them originally to possess.—There is a process, a gradation, in the crimes and ambition of Macbeth; Richard is from the beginning a villain,—a hard remorseless villain,—with no restraint but his own interest or safety, acting from the impulse of his own dark mind alone, admitting no adviser from without, no conscience from within. Macbeth requires a prompter for his ambition, a more than accomplice in his crimes. That prompter and that accomplice Shakspeare has given him in his wife; and with his wonted depth of discernment of the peculiar attributes of our nature, he has given her that rapid unhesitating resolution in wickedness, which, in female wickedness, is the effect of the weakness, and the quickly as well as strongly excited

feelings of the sex. In love, in hatred, in ambition, the overbearing passion of the moment quite unsexes them; the most timid become bold, the most gentle fierce, the most irresolute resolved. In the attainment of whatever favourite object, women are much less restrained than men, by reflections on the past, or calculations on the future. Lady Macbeth has none of those doubts or fears which come across the mind of her lord; she looks straight forward to the crown, and sees no bar, from humanity or conscience, in the way.

The developement of Macbeth's character is one of the finest things in that admirable drama. What has been criticised as a barbarous departure from dramatic rule in Shakspeare, in the construction of his plays, affords, in truth, the means of tracing the growth and progress of character, the current of the human mind, in which he excels all other dramatists, much more completely than an adherence to the unity of *time* could have allowed.—The bursts of passion may be shown in a moment; a story may be compressed, at least in its most interesting parts, into very small compass; but the growth, the gradual ripening of character, cannot be traced but in a considerable space of time. We must be led through many intermediate transactions, before such a character as that of Macbeth can be exhibited to us, changed, by steps so natural as to gain our fullest belief, from the brave and gallant soldier whom Duncan honours, into the bloody and relentless tyrant who wades through blood to the throne, and remains steeped in blood to maintain himself there, yet retains enough of its original tincture of virtue (or at least the sense of virtue) and humanity, as to interest us in his fall at the close of a life sullied by every crime, and which, but for the art of the poet, we should devote to pure unmitigated hatred. In truth, the same intimate knowledge of the human heart, that enabled him to unwind the maze of Macbeth's former conduct, guides the poet in that softening which he has given to his character in the closing scenes. During the bustle of the chase of ambition, such feelings have no room to unfold themselves; but if any pause occurs (such as here the death of the Queen) they re-assert the power which

they originally possessed; and such is the case with this fiend of Scotland."

His nature is not obdurate like that of RICHARD; he looks back on his past life, when he is softened by the sense of that forlorn and deserted situation in which he stands, compared with that of the murdered DUNCAN.

"Duncan is in his grave,
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well," &c.

"My way of life
Is fallen into the sear and yellow leaf," &c.

Hence that scarce unwilling pity which we afford him, abated only, not extinguished, by the recollection of his past atrocities.

Personal regard for Mr Kemble makes me, I confess, unwilling to dwell upon a work which I think unworthy of him. I will only quote one or two passages which fall particularly within the scope of his own profession, as a specimen of the style of the book.

"A play is written (says Mr Kemble) on some event, for the purpose of being acted; and plays are so inseparable from the notion of action, that, in reading them, our reflection, necessarily bodying forth the carriage which it conceives the various characters would sustain on the stage, becomes its own theatre, and gratifies itself with an ideal representation of the piece. This operation of the mind demonstrates, that Mr Whately has in this place once more misconstrued Shakespeare; for there is no risk in saying, that the eye of a spectator would turn, offended, from the affront offered to credibility, by the impassive levity of manner set down for Banquo in the REMARKS." Page 53.

This is perfectly just; but we apprehend that the imagination of the reader would go a step higher than that to which Mr K. here conducts it. It is no doubt natural for a person who has often witnessed scenes represented on the stage (it is more particularly natural for Mr Kemble) to refer them to that representation; but a person conversant with men and books, but who had never seen a play, would refer them to the events actually happening in real life, and the language and deportment of those concerned in them, to the language and deportment which, in such real circumstances, they would have held. The ductility of our imaginations, in supposing ourselves spectators of events at Rome or Athens placed be-

fore us in the stage, has been often remarked. This scenic deception is of a very peculiar kind; it puts the reality a little way off, but does not altogether hide it from our view. We see Mr *Kemble* and Mrs *Siddons*, we know them for Mr K. and Mrs S.; but we judge of and feel for them as *Coriolanus* and *Volumnia*. It is an improvement on dramatic representation (which in this place I may mention to the honour of Mr Kemble) to bring the scene before us with all the mechanical adjuncts which may assist the deception. The dress of the performers, the streets and temples of the scene, the statues of the temples, and the furniture of apartments, should certainly be brought as near as possible to the costume and other circumstances belonging to the country and place of the representation; and this is what Mr Kemble, both as an actor and manager, has accomplished, to the great and everlasting improvement of the British stage.

In another passage, Mr K. considers the *moral effect* of this drama, and contradicts the idea of Mr *Steevens* in the following passage.

"Mr *Steevens* says—'One of Shakespeare's favourite morals is, that criminality reduces the brave and pusillanimous to a level.'—(Mr *Steevens* probably meant to say, that criminality reduces the brave to a level with the pusillanimous.)—'Every puny whipster gets my sword, exclaims Othello, for why should honour outlive honesty?'—Where I could not be honest, says Albany, I was never valiant.—Jachimo imputes his want of manhood to the heaviness and guilt within his bosom.—Hamlet asserts, that conscience does make cowards of us all; and Imogen tells Pisanio, he may be valiant in a better cause, but now he seems a coward.' *Shakspeare*, vol. x. p. 297.

"Is there, among these instances, one that approaches to any thing like a parallel with *Macbeth*? The sophistry of such perverse trifling with a reader's time and patience, completely exposes itself in the example of *Jachimo*, who is indeed most unwarily introduced on this occasion. Mr *Steevens*, for some cause or other, seems determined to be blind on this side; otherwise, he must have seen, if consciousness of guilt be, as he says, the measure of pusillanimity, that, by his own rule,

Jachimo should have been the victor in his combat with Posthumous; for he ought to have been braver than his adversary, in the same proportion as a vain mischievous liar is still less atrociously a wretch than an ungrateful murderer. Mr Steevens concludes: 'Who then can suppose that Shakspeare would have exhibited his Macbeth with increasing guilt, but undiminished bravery?' *Shakspeare*, vol. x. p. 297.

"The only answer to this dogmatical question is,—Every body;—that is, every body who can read the play, and understand what he reads. Mr Steevens knew that Shakspeare, skilfully preparing us for the mournful change we are about to witness in Macbeth, paints in deep colours the irregular fury of his actions, and the remorse that preys on his heart;—he knew, that the blood-stained monster

—' Cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the belt of rule; *—
that he feels

' His secret murders sticking on his hands; †
and that the poet finishes this terrific picture of self-condemnation and abhorrence, by adding:—

' His pester'd senses do recoil and start,
When all that is within him doth condemn
Itself for being there: ‡—

"But the learned Editor quite forgets that, in the same scene, good care is taken that the tyrant shall not so far forfeit all claim to our esteem, as to fall into contempt, and be entirely odious to our sight. His original valour remains undiminished, and buoys him up with wild vehemence in this total wreck of his affairs: in spite of us, he commands our admiration, when we see him—hated, abandoned, overwhelmed by calamity, public and domestic, still persist, unshrinking, to brave his enemies, and manfully prepare against the siege with which their combined armies threaten him in his almost un-garrisoned fortress:—

Cath. ' Great Dunsinane he strongly fortifies: §—

And the English general presently after says to him:—

Str. ' We learn no other, but the confident tyrant
Keeps still in Dunsinane, and will endure
Our sitting down before it. ¶

* Macbeth, Act V. Scene II.

† Ibid. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid.

¶ Ibid. Act V. Scene IV.

"In the first speech which we hear from the mouth of Macbeth in his reverse of fortune, Shakspeare still continues to show an anxiety that, though we detest the tyrant for his cruelties, we should yet respect him for his courage:—

Macb. ' Bring me no more reports; let them fly all;

Till Birnam-wood remove to Dunsinane,
I cannot taint with fear. What's the boy
Malcolm?

Was he not born of woman? The spirits
that know

All mortal consequents, pronounce'd me thus:
Fear not, Macbeth; no man that's born of
woman

Shall e'er have power on thee.*—Then fly,
false Thanes,

And mingle with the English epicures:
The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with
fear! † ‡

But the moral effect of this play seems very little connected with the courage or personal valour of Macbeth; it is produced by the delineation which the poet has given of the progress of his criminal ambition; to warn us against the first deviation from rectitude,—the first yielding to temptations arising from our self-interest or desire of advancement, if our road to such objects lies through crime and inhumanity; to

* 'Mr Steevens' edition has, for an obvious cause, been used in the quotations from Shakspeare from this Essay: It is time, however, to protest, in the strongest terms, against the unwarrantable liberties he continually takes with his author. If Heminge and Condell were, in fairness, chargeable with all the faults which Mr Steevens, their unsparing censor, industriously lays to their account, still they have not done Shakspeare all the injury he would receive, if the interpolations, omissions, and transpositions, of the edition of 1803 should ever be permitted to form the text of his works. This gentleman certainly had many of the talents and acquirements expected in a good editor of our poet; but still he wanted more than one of the most requisite of them. Mr Steevens had no ear for the colloquial metre of our old dramatists: it is not possible, on any other supposition, to account for his whimsical desire, and the pains he takes, to fetter the enchanting freedom of Shakspeare's numbers, and compel them into the heroic march and measured cadence of epic versification. The native wood notes wild, that could delight the cultivated ear of Milton, must not be modulated anew, to indulge the fastidiousness of those who read verses by their fingers. †

‡ Macbeth, Act V. Scene III.

show us how the soul can become hardened by degrees, till she loses all her original regard for virtue, all the former better feelings of her nature.

I cannot help expressing my regret that Mr K. should have published this little volume, particularly as it may be supposed the precursor and specimen of a great work, which it has been said he meditates in the leisure which his retirement from the stage will now allow him to command. I have heard, that he means to devote that leisure to the illustration of his favourite Shakspeare, and the other less known dramatists of the olden time. I hope he will prosecute this design, which the bent of his studies, both as a scholar and an actor, gives him such favourable opportunities of successfully accomplishing. But let him not confine himself to verbal criticism or minute remark; and, above all, let him avoid any polemical writing on Shakspeare, of which we have already too much. Let him study and illustrate the authors to whom we allude in their greater attributes,—in their delineation of mind and of character, amidst the eventful scenes in which they have placed the persons of their dramas,—in their power of placing those before us in their genuine colours, to instruct as well as to delight their readers—to give moral to fiction, and force to truth.

SENEC.

CURSORY REMARKS ON MUSIC, ESPECIALLY ON THE SOURCES OF THE PLEASURE WHICH IT COMMUNICATES.

(Concluded from page 347.)

IN attempting to account for the pleasure derived from melody, I have purposely avoided alluding to that kind of gratification which arises from the excitement of obvious associations; because, though these often heighten greatly the enjoyment, yet they are by no means essential to it. In some instances, associations of this kind, so far from being productive of pleasurable feelings, become sources of the keenest mental anguish, as in the *maladie du pays*, so strongly excited in the Swiss by an air, which, to an English ear, certainly seems little calculated to excite emotion, but to a native of that happy country, brings

with it a train of overpowering recollections. When there is real beauty in a musical air, associations of this kind greatly enhance it. Every Englishman who has been fortunate enough to hear the melodies of Scotland sung in the land that gave them birth, with the touching simplicity and pathos infused into them by those who deeply feel the sympathies which they are fitted to excite, must be alive to a degree of pleasure from a Scottish air, which, without this association, it could never have communicated.—It is moreover remarkable, that, in some cases, the ordinary effect of a melody may be entirely reversed, by a change of the circumstances in which it happens to be heard. Thus, we are somewhere told by Mr Boswell, in his Life of Dr Johnson, that the merry airs of the Beggar's Opera, when accidentally heard by him in Scotland, affected him with melancholy, by bringing to his mind various pleasures of the English metropolis, where he had first listened to them, and the friends then so widely separated from him, in whose society he had happened to be.

It is on the same principle of association that we are to explain the effect of particular instruments of music, in exciting trains of feeling in some degree appropriate to them. The "spirit stirring drum" necessarily brings with it the idea of military parade and glory. And the organ, being usually the accompaniment of sacred music, naturally leads the mind to the subjects with which habit has connected it. On the same principle, we are to explain the effect of particular tunes, which, having always been associated with certain emotions, have a never-failing power of rekindling them, and have thus been rendered powerful auxiliaries in the excitement of patriotism or of loyalty.

If we examine the history of musical taste in any individual, we shall find that a relish for simple melody has been the first step in its attainment; and that a perception of the pleasure of harmony has been generally a slow and gradual acquirement. In a few instances, however, where an extraordinary ear for music has been early manifested, the power of discriminating harmony has so rapidly followed a taste for melody, as almost to have appeared coeval with it. This was remarkably the case with a gentleman,

at this day of great and deserved celebrity, whose early history, distinguished by a wonderful prematurity of musical taste and skill, has fortunately been preserved by Dr Burney.* At the age of only eighteen months, Master Crotch shewed a decided preference for the pleasures of music, by deserting his playthings, and even his food, to listen to it; and when only two years old, and unable to speak, in order to induce his father, whose skill in music seems to have been very limited, to play his favourite tunes, the child would touch the key-note on the organ, or, if that was not enough, would play two or three of the first notes of the air. At the age of two years and three weeks, he had taught himself to play the first part of God Save the King on the organ. In the course of a few days he made himself master of the treble of the second part; and the day after attempted the bass, which he performed correctly, with the exception of a single note. In about two months after this period, he was able to play several passages from voluntaries, which had only once been performed in his presence, by the organist of the cathedral at Norwich. About the same time, he was capable of making a bass to any melody which he had recently caught by his ear. At the age of only two years and a half, he was able to distinguish, at a distance, and out of sight of the instrument, any note that was struck upon it, within half a note, which, Dr Burney observes, is beyond the power of many old and skilful performers. Another wonderfully premature attainment was, his being able to transpose, into the most extraneous and difficult keys, whatever he played, and to contrive an extemporary bass to easy melodies, when performed by another person on the same instrument. From that time to the present he has continued to advance in reputation; and is now, I believe, considered as the most scientific musician that Great Britain can boast.

Examples of the same kind have occurred in Mozart, in the two Messrs Wesley, and in a few other persons; and they would almost warrant the conclusion, that the ear has an instinctive power of discriminating harmony, independently of education or

experience. I know, indeed, no other principle on which we can explain the fact, that the pleasure of melody, even to a person of simple and natural taste, is greatly heightened by harmony, if not too intricate and multifarious. May not the pleasure which is thus occasioned, bear some analogy to that derived from symmetry and proportion in visible objects,—qualities, the absence of which is quickly discerned, even by a common eye, in objects that are familiar to it?

In the usual acceptation of language, only an agreeable *succession* of sounds is called melody, and only the *co-existence* of agreeable sounds harmony. An ingenious speculation, however, has been proposed by Dr Franklin, in a letter to Lord Kames, by which he would resolve all melody into harmony. The hypothesis is founded on a quality ascertained to exist in our organs of sense, viz. that they have the power of retaining, for a time, any impression made by an external object; in consequence of which, in a series of sensations, any one impression becomes intermingled with that which immediately precedes, and with that which immediately follows it. This law of sensation, so far as it is applicable to the phenomena of vision, had not escaped the sagacity of Dr Franklin; but it has since been more fully developed, and ingeniously illustrated, by Dr Darwin, in his *Essay on Ocular Spectra*.^o On looking long and attentively at a bright object, as the setting sun, and then shutting the eyes, or excluding the light, an image, resembling in form the object that was contemplated, continues some time to be visible. This appearance in the eye Dr Darwin calls the *ocular spectrum* of the object. That a similar power exists in the ear, is highly probable, since, as Dr Franklin observes, “we are capable of retaining, for some moments, a perfect idea of the pitch of a past sound, so as to compare it with the pitch of a succeeding sound. Thus, in tuning an instrument, a good ear can as easily determine that two strings are in unison, by sounding them separately, as by sounding them together. Their disagreement,” he adds, “is also as easily, I believe I may say more easily, and better distinguished when

* Philosophical Transactions, lxxix.

^o See Darwin's *Zoonomia*.

sounded separately." This ability of comparing the pitch of a present to the pitch of a past tone, is, in common language, ascribed to the memory; but Dr Franklin distinctly expresses his belief, that it depends on a property of the ear, similar to that which exists in the eye; and on this principle he explains the sense of harmony between present and past sounds, in which, according to his theory, much of the pleasure of melody consists.

The gratification derived from the more complicated productions of harmony, it can scarcely be doubted, is to be explained on entirely different principles from that which arises either from the simple strains of melody, or from harmony, in which the expression of the melody predominates. Melody appears to be an universal language, addressing itself to the heart, and powerfully exciting its affections and sympathies. But to enjoy the more elaborate productions of harmony, a refinement of taste is necessary, attainable only by great cultivation, and enhanced by a knowledge of the principles of music as a science. The pleasure excited in a person thus accomplished, resembles that of a painter, who, in examining a picture, is capable of discovering both faults and beauties, in design and in colouring, that escape the eye of a spectator, who may yet be deeply affected by the general expression of the performance.

From this point begins the progress of luxurious refinement in music, by which, whatever it may have gained in the estimation of the adept, has been lost, and more than lost, by bereaving it of its natural charms. It has been found necessary to excite enjoyment by the expedient of perpetual novelty, and by substituting surprise, at the skill of the performer, for that simple pleasure which has its origin in the best affections of our nature. Hence the ear has been palled with harmony, and our public performances of music have often been rendered irksome and disgusting, to all persons of uncorrupted taste, by compositions destitute of expression and character, and incapable of exciting emotion. Another evil, arising from this sacrifice of meaning to the display of skill, is, that music is every day becoming an attainment of greater difficulty,—and that from being the enjoyment of our social hours, in the bosoms of our

own families, it is in danger of falling, not perhaps as in ancient Rome, into the hands of slaves, but into those of professional performers only. It has become painful to the young and the diffident to incur the risk of disgusting that fastidiousness of taste, which cannot be gratified, unless difficulties of execution are overcome, that may display the skill of the performer, but can never touch the feelings of the heart. If any proof were wanting of the superior charms of simple music over harmony thus complicated, it might be furnished by what every person must have observed at public musical performances. At these, intricate pieces of music are often listened to with general languor and apathy, till the introduction of a popular melody, harmonized with taste and forbearance, awakens the dormant feelings of every hearer, and calls forth one universal expression of delight. This effect is sometimes produced by a melody new to the audience, and incapable, therefore, of exciting the feelings, through the medium of established associations.

There is one subject, connected with the theory of the effects of music, on which I should have hazarded a few remarks, if this paper had not already attained too great a length,—I mean the moral influence of music. Whether music has, or has not, a tendency favourable to virtue, is an inquiry of considerable importance, and one, for the investigation of which we are not without some data. Examples have been collected by writers on this subject, in which there appears to have been a connexion between a national attachment to music, and purity of national character. Facts of this kind, however, scarcely justify, to the full extent, the inferences which have been drawn from them; not only because it may reasonably be doubted whether the taste for music has not been the consequence, rather than the cause of general refinement of manners and conduct, but because national character is founded on so many circumstances, that nothing is more difficult than to distinguish between what has been essential to its production, and what has been adventitious. Authority, therefore, which would at once decide the question in the affirmative, must be received in this case with

great hesitation. It is perhaps taking firmer ground, to argue from the constitution of our nature, that whatever is capable of exciting emotion may be applied to a moral purpose; but it is for the moral influence of simple and expressive music only, that I feel disposed to prefer this claim. Between great refinement of musical taste, and purity of life and conduct, there appears unfortunately to be no necessary union; for we too often find the former combined with the most sensual and profligate habits. It would not be more unjust, however, to charge this accidental coincidence upon music as a defect, than it would be to impute to painting or to poetry, that those noble arts have been sometimes employed in inflaming the most licentious passions. In minds early trained to the practice of what is estimable in conduct and in principle, there can be little doubt that cultivation of taste sheds a favourable influence over the moral judgment, and gives birth to a delicacy of sentiment, which

“Aids and strengthens Virtue where it meets her,

And imitates her actions where she is not.”

W. H.

SOME ACCOUNT OF BILLY MARSHAL,
A GYPSY CHIEF.

MR EDITOR,

AMONG some instructive and many very entertaining articles in your Magazine, I have been a good deal amused in reading your account of the gypsies, and more particularly of the gypsies of our own country. The race has certainly degenerated (if I may be allowed to use the expression), and is in some risk of becoming extinct, whether to the advantage of society or not I will leave to the profound to determine. In the mean time, I am very well pleased that you have united with the anonymous author of Guy Mannering, in recording the existence, the manners, and the customs, of this wonderful people.

But, I have been, I assure you, in no small degree disappointed, when reading the names of the Faas, the Baileys, the Gordons, the Shaws, the Browns, the Keiths, the Kennedys, the Ruthvens, the Youngs, the Taites, the Douglasses, the Blythes, the Allans, and the Montgomeries, &c.—

to observe so noted a family as the Marshals altogether omitted. I beg leave to add, that your author will be considered either a very ignorant, or a very partial historian, by all the readers and critics in the extensive districts of Galloway and Ayrshire, if he persists in passing over in silence the distinguished family of Billy Marshal, and its numerous *cadets*. I cannot say that I, as an individual, owe any obligations to the late Billy Marshal; but, sir, I am one of an old family in the stewardry of Galloway, with whom Billy was intimate for nearly a whole century. He visited regularly, twice a year, my great-grandfather, grand-father, and father, and partook, I dare say, of their hospitality: but he made a grateful and ample return; for during all the days of Billy's natural life, which the sequel will shew not to have been few, the *washings* could have been safely left out all night, without any thing, from a sheet or a tablecloth down to a dishclout, being in any danger. During that long period of time, there never was a goose, turkey, duck, or hen, taken away, but what could have been clearly traced to the fox, the brock, or the fumart; and I have heard an old female domestic of ours declare, that she had known Billy Marshal and his gang, again and again, mend all the “kettles, pans, and crackit pigs, in the house, and make *twa* or three dozen o' horn spoons into the bargain, and never *tak a furthing o' the laird's siller*.” I am sorry that I cannot give you any very minute history of my hero: however, I think it a duty I owe on account of my family, not to allow, as far as I can hinder it, the memory, and name, of so old a friend and benefactor to fall into oblivion, when such people as the Faas and Baileys, &c. are spoken of.

Where he was born I cannot tell. Who were his descendants I cannot tell; I am sure he could not do it himself, if he were living. It is known that they were prodigiously numerous; I dare say, *numberless*. For a great part of his long life, he reigned with sovereign sway over a numerous and powerful gang of gypsy tinkers, who took their range over Carrick in Ayrshire, the Carrick mountains, and over the stewardry and shire of Galloway; and now and then, by way of improving themselves, and seeing more of the world, they crossed at Donagh-

adee, and visited the counties of Down and Derry. I am not very sure about giving you up *Meg Merrilies* quite so easily; I have reason to think, she was a Marshal, and not a Gordon: and we folks in Galloway think this attempt of the Borderers, to rob us of *Meg Merrilies*, no proof that they have become quite so religious and pious, as your author would have us to believe, but rather that, with their religion and piety, they still retain some of their *ancient habits*. We think this attempt to deprive us of *Meg Merrilies* almost as bad as that of the descendants of the barbarous Picts, now inhabiting the banks of the Dee in Aberdeenshire, who some years ago attempted to run off with the beautiful lyric of *Mary's Dream*; and which we were under the necessity of proving, in one of the courts of Apollo, to be the effusion of Low's muse, on the classic and romantic spot, situated at the conflux of the Dee and the Ken, in the stewartry of Galloway. But to return from this digression to Billy Marshal:—I will tell you every thing more about him I know; hoping this may catch the eye of some one who knew him better, and who will tell you more.

Billy Marshal's account of himself was this: he was born in or about the year 1666; but he might have been mistaken as to the exact year of his birth; however, the fact never was doubted, of his having been a private soldier in the army of King William, at the battle of the Boyne. It was also well known, that he was a private in some of the British regiments, which served under the great Duke of Marlborough in Germany, about the year 1705. But at this period, Billy's military career in the service of his country ended. About this time he went to his commanding officer, one of the M'Guffogs of Ruscoe, a very old family in Galloway, and asked him if he had any commands for his native country: being asked if there was any opportunity, he replied, yes; he was going to Keltonhill fair, having for some years made it a rule never to be absent. His officer knowing his man, thought it needless to take any very strong measure to hinder him; and Billy was at Keltonhill accordingly.

Now Billy's destinies placed him in a high sphere; it was about this period, that, either electively, or by

usurpation, he was placed at the head of that *mighty* people in the south west, whom he governed with equal prudence and talent for the long space of eighty or ninety years. Some of his admirers assert, that he was of *royal ancestry*, and that he succeeded by the laws of hereditary succession; but no regular annals of *Billy's house* were kept, and oral tradition and testimony weigh heavily against this assertion. From any research I have been able to make, I am strongly disposed to think, that, in this crisis of his life, Billy Marshal had been no better than Julius Cæsar, Richard III., Oliver Cromwell, Hyder Ally, or Napoleon Bonaparte: I do not mean to say, that he waded through as much blood as some of those, to seat himself on a throne, or to grasp at the diadem and sceptre; but it was shrewdly suspected, that Billy Marshal had stained his character and his hands with human blood. His predecessor died very suddenly, it never was supposed by his own hand, and he was buried as privately about the foot of Cairnsmuir, Craig Nelder, or the Corse of Slakes, without the ceremony, or, perhaps more properly speaking, the benefit of a *precognition* being taken, or an *inquest* held by a coroner's jury. During this long reign, he and his followers were not outdone in their exploits, by any of the colonies of Kirk-Yetholm, Horncliff, Spital, or Lochmaben. The following anecdote will convey a pretty correct notion, of what kind of personage Billy was, in the evening of his life; as for his early days, I really know nothing more of them than what I have already told.

The writer of this, in the month of May 1789, had returned to Galloway after a long absence: he soon learned that Billy Marshal, of whom he had heard so many tales in his childhood, was still in existence. Upon one occasion he went to Newton-Stewart, with the late Mr M'Culloch of Barholm and the late Mr Hannay of Bargaly, to dine with Mr Samuel M'Caul. Billy Marshall then lived at the hamlet or clachan of Polnure, a spot beautifully situated on the burn or stream of that name: we called on our old hero,—he was at home,—he never *denied* himself,—and soon appeared;—he walked slowly, but firmly towards the carriage, and asked Mr Hannay, who was a warm friend of his, how he was?—Mr Hannay asked if

he knew who was in the carriage? he answered, that his eyes "had failed him a *gude dale*;" but added, that he saw his friend Barholm, and that he could see a youth sitting betwixt them, whom he did not know. I was introduced, and had a gracious shake of his hand. He told me I was setting out in life, and admonished me to "*tak care o' my han', and do naething to dishonor the gude stock o' folk that I was come o';*" he added, that I was the fourth generation of us he had been acquaint wi'. Each of us paid a small pecuniary tribute of respect,—I attempted to add to mine, but Barholm told me, he had fully as much as would be put to a good use. We were returning the same way, betwixt ten and eleven at night, after spending a pleasant day, and taking a cheerful glass with our friend Mr M'Caul; we were descending the beautifully wooded hills, above the picturesque glen of Polnure,—my two companions were napping,—the moon shone clear,—and all nature was quiet, excepting Polnure burn, and the dwelling of Billy Marshal,—the postillion stopt (in these parts the well-known, and well-liked Johnny Whurk), and turning round with a voice which indicated terror, he said, "*Gude guide us, there's folk singing psalms in the wud!*" My companions awoke and listened,—Barholm said, "*psalms, sure enough;*" but Bargaly said, "*the deil a-bit o' them are psalms.*" We went on, and stopt again at the door of the old king: we then heard Billy go through a great many stanzas of a song, in such a way that convinced us that his memory and voice, had, at any rate, not failed him; he was joined by a numerous and powerful chorus. It is quite needless to be so minute as to give any account of the song which Billy sung; it will be enough to say, that my friend Barholm was completely wrong, in supposing it to be a psalm; it resembled in no particular, psalm, paraphrase, or hymn. We called him out again,—he appeared much brisker than he was in the morning: we advised him to go to bed; but he replied, that "*he didna think he wad be muckle in his bed that night,—they had to tak the country in the morning (meaning, that they were to begin a ramble over the country), and that they " were just takin a wee drap drink to the health of our hon-*

ours, wi' the lock siller we had gi'en them." I shook hands with him for the last time,—he then called himself above one hundred and twenty years of age: he died about 1790. His great age never was disputed to the extent of more than three or four years. The oldest people in the country allowed the account to be correct.—The great-grandmother of the writer of this article died at the advanced age of one hundred and four; her age was correctly known. She said, that *Wull Marshal* was a man when she was a *bitt callant*, (provincially, in Galloway, a very young girl.) She had no doubt as to his being fifteen or sixteen years older than herself, and he survived her several years. His long reign, if not *glorious*, was in the main fortunate for himself and his people. Only one great calamity befel him and them, during that long space of time in which he held the reins of government. It may have been already suspected, that with Billy Marshal ambition was a ruling passion; and this bane of human fortune had stimulated in him a desire to extend his dominions, from the *Brigg end* of Dumfries to the Newton of Ayr, at a time when he well knew the Braes of Glen-Nap, and the Water of Doon, to be his western precinct. He reached the Newton of Ayr, which I believe is in Kyle; but there he was opposed, and compelled to recross the river, by a powerful body of tinkers from Argyll or Dumbarton. He said, in his *bulletins*, that they were supported by strong bodies of Irish sailors, and Kyle colliers. Billy had no *artillery*, but his *cavalry* and *infantry* suffered very severely. He was obliged to leave a great part of his *baggage*, *provisions*, and *camp equipage*, behind him; consisting of kettles, pots, pans, blankets, crockery, horns, pigs, poultry, &c. A large proportion of shelties, asses, and mules, were driven into the water and drowned, which occasioned a heavy loss, in creels, panniers, hampers, tinkers' tools, and cooking utensils; and although he was as well appointed, as to a *medical staff*, as such expeditions usually were, in addition to those who were missing, many died of their wounds. However, on reaching Maybole with his broken and dispirited troops, he was joined by a faithful ally from the county of Down; who, unlike *other allies* on such occa-

sions, did not forsake him in his adversity. This junction enabled our hero to rally, and pursue in his turn: a pitched battle was again fought, somewhere about the Brigg of Doon or Alloway Kirk; when both sides, as is usual, claimed a victory; but, however this may have been, it is believed that this disaster, which happened A. D. 1712, had slaked the thirst of Billy's ambition: He was many years in recovering from the effects of this great political error; indeed, it had nearly proved as fatal to the fortunes of Billy Marshal, as the ever memorable Russian campaign did to Napoleon Bonaparte, about the same year in the succeeding century.

It is usual for writers, to give the character along with the death of their prince or hero: I would like to be excused from the performance of any such task, as drawing the character of Billy Marshal; but it may be done in a few words, by saying that he had from nature a strong mind, with a vigorous and active person; and that, either naturally or by acquirement, he possessed every *mental* and *personal* quality, which was requisite for one who was placed in his *high station*, and who held sovereign power over his *fellow creatures* for so great a length of time: I would be glad if I could, with impartiality, close my account here; but it becomes my duty to add, that, (from expediency, it is believed, not from choice) with the exception of intemperate drinking, treachery, and ingratitude, he practised every crime which is incident to human nature,—those of the deepest dye, I am afraid, cannot with truth be included in the exception: In short, his people met with an irreparable loss in the death of their king and leader; but it never was alleged, that the moral world sustained any loss by the death of the man. L.

Edinburgh, May 26, 1817.

FRAGMENT OF A LITERARY ROMANCE.

Continued from p. 387.

AND now, when I consider the greatness of my subject, it is quite impossible for me to proceed without a suitable invocation.

“Come, then, ye blessed Muses! ye immortal Nine! ye ever beautiful,

although considerably aged, Maidens! whose toilet is made on the primorosed banks of Helicon! Ye who, bending o'er the mirror of its glassy water, gaze on your unfading charms, the soft carnation of whose cheeks no years can wither, the lilies of whose skin no sorrows have defaced! Ye, in whose school the youthful Homer conned his immortal task, and who hung with the freshest garlands of the sky the cradle of the infant Shakspeare! Ye who appear to have lived for ever, yet are ever young,—who have sung for ever, yet have never tired,—whilst responsive to your melody, your accomplished leader and near relation, Apollo, strikes on his golden lyre the inexpressive symphony,—hear me, ye gentle ladies! breathe but one whisper of approval; bend but for a moment your illustrious eyes on these incipient labours. Sprinkle on the head of your youthful votary ‘one little palmful of celestial dew; and gild, with one immortal smile, his daring efforts, who is about to soar into the world of unknown existence.’”

And now, having discharged my conscience of this debt of invocation, I can proceed with a lighter heart to my narration, confident of the assistance of these discreet gentlewomen, whom, you know well, sweet and judicious reader, to be none other than the intellectual accoucheurs to all poets in the straw.

The moment my aerial companion had waved her wand, a deep and silvery cloud rose, as it seemed to me, from the little stream that murmured hard by. Ascending slowly, but constantly extending itself as it arose, it in a short time had enveloped the whole prospect; and the hills, the woods, the rivulet itself, and all the lovely scenery of the landscape, began to float before my eyes, like the green fields of Yemen in the visions of the faithful. In a few moments they entirely vanished, and I found myself surrounded by the same thick cloud, which seemed however to be gradually assuming a more decided colour, although its deep and waving curtain still left me utterly unable to divine what was passing beneath it.

“Listen,” said my Conductress, “and try if you can discern any sounds in the cloud?” I listened deeply attentive, and methought I could distinguish something like the faint and distant

hum of voices. After a short time the sounds became deeper, and this was the first circumstance which gave me the suspicion, that, although insensible to any thing like motion, I was actually travelling through the heavens to some unknown region. Of the truth of this I became soon satisfactorily convinced. For, keeping my eyes fixed intently on the cloud before me, I could discern its whole body begin to assume slowly a mild and rosy hue (not unlike that lovely colour which, after sunset, you may have seen in a clear December evening): the murmur of the voices I had before heard became more audible, and at last, looking stedfastly before me, I could distinguish several dim and indistinct figures, sometimes moving, sometimes at rest, in the cloudy medium.

"We shall soon reach the end of our journey," said my beautiful Conductress. "You already discern in the distance some of the inhabitants of the Paradise of Philosophic and Literary Spirits. When I say Paradise, I here use the word not so much in the sense of your own language, as in that of its original Greek derivative, *παράδεισος*, an enclosed situation; for you will soon perceive that there are many comparatively inferior spirits here, whom you would hardly expect to meet with in what you might have erroneously supposed, from its being so much more beautiful than your own earth, a literary heaven."

As she spoke we had arrived on a kind of eminence; the cloud with which we had been surrounded became gradually thinner; and, as its waving folds tinged with a rosy hue, floated slowly in the breeze, it disclosed from beneath it, at intervals, that beautiful picture which now stretched itself in varied extension below me. I saw an extensive valley, surrounded on all sides by a range of green mountains, which appeared at a great distance. Their height was considerable, their outline bold and striking. In the little vallies, which formed themselves between these mountains, I could discern the sparkling of numberless rivulets, which, flowing down their parent hills like so many veins of diamond, watered and cooled the valley, and gave an uncommon verdure to the scenery through which they flowed. The ground was varied;

and the sides of many of the lower hills were richly fringed with woods, which extended themselves into the valley, not in those unmeaning clumps affixed by the niggard rules of art, but in those grand and liberal masses which mark the unsparing hand of Nature. Towards the upper end of the valley, and partly hid by the winding form it had assumed, and the woods which in some places broidered its banks, was a pure and transparent lake. It was studded and beautified exceedingly by many little islands; and as its surface was as pellucid as a mirror, it is impossible for me to describe that lovely and softened scene which shone reflected beneath the quiet of its wave.

These islands were partly wooded; and, embosomed in their groves, I could discern the spires and colonnades which seemed to me the dwellings of this world above.*

Throughout the valley I perceived many groups of figures, which, as they wandered along the borders of the lake, or winded through the alleys and passes in the wood, seemed engaged in conversation or in search of amuse-

* After writing this description of the Paradise of Literary Spirits (the outline of which is borrowed from Bernier's beautiful account of the Valley of Kashmere), I met with the following fine picture of the Celtic Paradise.

"The isle spread large before him like a pleasing dream of the soul, where distance fades not on the sight—where nearness fatigues not the eye. It had its gently sloping hills of green, nor did they wholly want their clouds. But the clouds were bright and transparent, and each involved in its bosom the source of a stream: a beautiful stream, which, wandering down the steep, was like the joint notes of the half-touched harp to the distant ear. The vallies were open and free to the ocean. Trees loaded with leaves, which scarcely waved to the light breeze, were scattered on the green declivities and rising grounds. The rude winds walked not on the mountain. No storm took its course through the sky. All was calm and bright. The pure sun of autumn shone from the sky on the fields. He hastened not to the west for repose; nor was he seen to rise in the east. He sits in his noonday height, and looks obliquely on the noble isle. In each valley is its slow moving stream. The pure waters swell over the banks, and yet abstain from the fields. The showers disturb them not; nor are they lessened by the heat of the sun. On the rising hills are the halls of the departed, the high-roofed dwellings of the heroes of old."

ment. Some companies were seated on the green banks of the little streams which flowed into the lake. Some were walking in those islands which studded its bosom, or were busy in culling the flowers, whose fragrance perfumed the air around me. Others, seated beneath some spreading tree, or reclined on the mossy carpet at its root, seemed devoted to philosophic discussion; whilst a few solitaries were seen wandering in some of the more distant groves, or had retired to court the solemn intercourse of their own thoughts in the more secluded corners of the landscape.

We now entered the valley itself; and looking up, I saw, to my astonishment, in the air, a great number of beautiful little mortals, or rather immortals, with wings on their backs, of variegated colours and very rich plumage, and dressed in airy vestments of every different tint which can be conceived. Some were standing in groups, seemingly as easily in the air as ourselves on the ground. Others, fluttering about, were chasing each other in sport. Some, with baskets in their hands, and seated on the corner of a cloud, were poring with their little heads into the baskets (an occupation afterwards explained to me). Others were employed in dancing; but the figure was unlike any thing I had ever seen before, being half-flying, half-hopping; whilst their musician, a gay little gentleman, with his pipe and tabor, sat in the air; and, whilst his eyes sparkled with delight, and his feet quivered with anxiety to join them, kept clapping his wings in unison to his own music.

At this sight I could not conceal my astonishment. An exclamation of delight escaped me, and I turned to my Conductress. "These beings," said she, "whose appearance seems to give you so much pleasure, are the servants or domestics of this Paradise. We employ them in all our errands, and they are none other than the Eastern Peris,*

* "Dans le Caherman Nama (Roman fameux de Perse) les Dives ayant pris en guerre quelques unes de ces Péris les enfermèrent dans des cages de fer, qu'ils suspendirent aux plus hauts arbres qu'ils purent trouver, où leurs compagnes les venoient de temps en temps visiter, avec des odeurs les plus précieuses. Ces odeurs, ou parfums étoient la nourriture ordinaire des Péris."

D'Herbélot, *Bibliothèque Orientale*, sous le mot *Péris*.

or Spirits of Gennistan, so deservedly famous in Arabian romance. They are composed of so pure and ethereal an essence, that if their little tunics were removed, you would be surprised at the transparency and beauty of their shape. This is in some measure occasioned by their living entirely on the odours of flowers, which they imbibe from those little baskets which you see in their hands."—"Those little gentlemen then, said I, "who surprised me by burying their heads in their baskets, are probably inhaling their fragrant dinner on the corner of the cloud yonder."—"You are quite right," she replied; and raising her wand in the direction where the Peris were assembled, one of them immediately perceived the signal, and came flying towards us, having slung his basket or flower-scrip on his shoulder; alighting, he bent one knee to the ground, and, placing his hand on his forehead, made the Eastern sign of obeisance,—then springing lightly up, he waited in silence for our orders.

"Peri," said my Conductress, "what is going on amongst my literary friends, your masters, in the valley? I have brought a stranger with me, my particular friend, and I could wish to have something new and striking,—some great public sight, or rare and signal occurrence, which might be worthy of his notice."—"Dear mistress," replied the little Spirit, "you could not possibly have arrived at a more happy time. The gaieties of our valley have but just commenced; and this very night, Paulius Jovius gives a rout at his villa on the lake; and to-morrow there is to be a *select hop* at Hugo Grotius', in honour of his little daughter Cornelia. The very last cards which I distributed were to Torquato Tasso and Sir Thomas Urquhart; but it is most fortunate that, owing to Scipio and Lælius being absent on a tour, I have still two left." Saying this, the dear Peri pulled out, from below the folds of his tunic, two purple-coloured cards with golden letters on them,* and pre-

The agency of these little spirits has been at length introduced into English poetry in Moore's very charming romance of *Lalla Rookh*, under the tale of *Paradise and the Peri*, in which all the warm imagery, and all the glowing colours of an Eastern imagination, are united to illustrate a nobler moral than is generally found in Oriental Poetry.

* The richest books of the ancients were written upon purple-coloured parchment,

sented them to me and my Conductor. On the first I could read,

“ Paulus Jovius at home
from 9 to 12.”

And on the second, *Hugo Grotius* requests the honour, in the usual style, and dated, *Villa Grotiana*. Having acquitted herself in this polite manner, the Peri addressed herself to flight, but first pointing to a figure which we now saw approaching us, “see there,” said she, “yonder comes the *Sieur de Montaigne*, as talkative a gentleman as any in the valley. He will give you all the news; and, as his acquaintance is most extensive, you could not have a better *Cicerone*.” Saying this, she made another obeisance, sprung up into the air, and joined her companions. *Montaigne* coming up soon after, immediately joined us, and did ample justice to the character the Peri had given him. He was a dark, ill-favoured, strong made, little man; and I perceived he had been reading a book, which, on addressing us, he immediately closed. With that spirit of polite officiousness which is the characteristic of his nation, he told us he had observed the Peri giving us cards, of course to *Paulus Jovius*’ rout, and that he would think himself fortunate in having the honour of accompanying us. “I was most agreeably interrupted,” said he, “by your arrival, for I had just been reading, or rather fretting, for the last hour, and that’s a great deal for me, over a work which has but lately arrived from your world (turning to me), a French work too, and by a gentle countrywoman, *Madame de Stael*; but from such extraordinary verbiage, such unmeaning theorizing, Heaven hereafter defend my poor head. She’s a remarkable woman too, and has some great ideas and truly original thoughts about her, but such a volubility of words—such a successful obscurity—such terms of unknown and mysterious meaning, that to one who is an old author like myself, and uninitiated in this new school, all the sense there is seems strangled in the birth, and smothered in its efforts to get to light.

“That rascal of ours, *Rousseau*, was

with letters in liquid gold. These gorgeous species of manuscripts are alluded to both by *Propertius* and *Ovid*. The covers of their manuscripts also were often enriched with precious stones.

the first who introduced this verbiage. He was, however, a great man, and I respect his genius. But this lady, sir,—Why, *Rousseau* is nothing to her.”

I was so perfectly thunderstruck at hearing this violent exordium of the old *sieur*’s, and directed too against one of the most eloquent and popular authors of the present day, that I stood for some time in perfect silence.

He, however, like all Frenchmen, more attentive to the elucidation of his subject than to the dispositions of his audience, pursued the point in a still severer strain of invective. “Here, sir,” said he, (holding out the small *Treatise De L’Influence, des Passions*) “here is a work, sir, professedly on the passions, but truly embracing almost every subject under heaven. This I have had the consummate patience to read from beginning to end without understanding a single syllable. Nay, had it been from end to beginning it had been quite the same thing to me. This work, in short, sir,” said he, affecting great gravity, but smiling insidiously as he spoke, “this work will be read when *Pascal*, *Fontenelle*, and *Voltaire*,—when, in the words of *Madame* herself, our *grands prosateurs* are forgotten,*—but not till then. I have been very prolix and talkative,” said he, “but this was always a fault of mine. Long ago, in one of my *Essays* (*the one on Books I think*),† I professed my utter detestation of all long winded introductions, all prefaces, divisions, etymologies, and exordiums. What then must I think of this lady, who is all preface and exordium throughout.

“But criticism is useless here—she is too old, sir, far too old an offender to mend. Were she young, there might be some hopes of her, but she is past her grand climacteric. She has got pretty far down in that dark avenue which she tells us terminates in the agony of age:‡—her style and obscurity, her philosophic mysteriousness, has grown with her growth. Os-

* “These poems, said *Porson* (speaking of some ephemeral productions of his own day), will be read when *Homer* and *Virgil* are forgotten, but not till then.”

† *Book II. C. 10. Vol. II.*

‡ In *Delphine*, *Madame de Stael* uses this singular term.

sibus inhaeret, It is quite irreclaimable."

"You certainly are much too severe, sir," I ventured to observe, although the old gentleman had worked himself up into a state of irritation, which made it somewhat of a dangerous service to thwart him, especially as I was a mere mortal and he an enraged ghost. "This lady has perhaps many of the faults you mention, but you judge from her earliest and most imperfect performance. Read *Corinne*, sir; read *De la Littérature*; read, said I, gaining courage, her work on Germany. It is in these you will recognise her genius,—it is in these you will discover her real eulogium. I allow certainly, that in these also there are great faults. Her obscurity,—her high-sounding phrases,—her often unmeaning expletives,—and all the imposing apparatus of verbiagerie, are not unsparingly employed; but these faults are redeemed by so many brilliant passages,—by such enchanting descriptions,—by such touching and eloquent appeals,—and, pardon me most respectable *sieur*, by so high a strain,—by so pure a tone of moral feeling, that few, very few, will rise from their perusal without admiration for her uncommon and original mind."

"Well, well," said Montaigne, "you are evidently yourself infected by this new style of philosophising, and will probably be one day or other intruding upon your unfortunate world some treatise or dissertation, containing as much brilliant nonsense, and enchanting appeals, as your wrong-headed Instructress. But hear me for a moment. I am, as you see, an old and experienced ghost. You are evidently a middle-aged and inexperienced mortal. Take my word for't, this style of writing won't last. It is not of the *re perennius* kind. It won't, like some other unfading productions of your age, strike its roots into one century, and flourish brighter and fairer through the next. It is too much like *Charlatanerie*; before one can be eloquent he must be understood.* Mystery and verbiage must cease before conviction or instruction

* Although Montaigne is evidently too severe, and very strongly prejudiced by his notions imbibed from the old French writers, the literati of the ancien régime, yet there is perhaps some truth in his criticisms on

begin. In writing those works, which are occupied on subjects of reasoning and philosophy, you must be conducted through passages, which ought to be plain and perspicuous, to conclusions which are at once forcible and satisfactory. Then indeed, when in the course of these reasonings, the author, conducted naturally by the greatness of his subject, rises without effort from the more sober regions of demonstrative truth, into illustrations which acquire an impressive eloquence from the dignity of the truths to which they relate, then indeed we can follow him with pleasure—we can peruse him with enthusiasm. It is the gem of eloquence glittering in the setting of truth; but when an author, who sets out in obscurity, begins blustering with unmeaning eloquence in his exordium, or, before he has well stated his object, bursts out into some exclamation of mysterious triumph, or unintelligible rapture; this, sir, (with all due respect for your authoress) is what I must, judging by my antiquated notions of criticism, call the very height of absurdity and self-conceit. But come, come; we have had quite enough of *Madame de Stael*; I see I have not convinced you, so we had better change the subject, and, fortunately, here comes, in good time, a most intimate and amusing friend of mine, Sir Thomas Urquhart. Perhaps you have met with his renowned works; if so, I must tell you, he is just as odd as they are. Amongst us here, indeed, he passes for one of our most entertaining and extraordinary spirits. All his strange theories and uncommon phraseology he has conscientiously imported with him from the other world. 'Sir Thomas,' continued he, as the learned knight of *Cromarty* began solemnly to advance, 'let me introduce you to a gentleman who has just arrived from the other world. He is, I assure you, none of those self-sufficient spirits, whom, under the significant terms of *archaemanetick coxcombs* and *pristin-ary lobcocks*, you censure in that never-to-be-forgotten treatise, your Introduction to Universal Language.'*

unnecessary parade and premeditated eloquence in writing.

Ridentem dicere verum

Quid vetat.

* See Sir Thomas Urquhart's *Tracts*.

Sir Thomas's countenance greatly relaxed at this well-timed compliment of old Montaigne's. He stepped two paces back, arranged his limbs, and drew up his body into something like the first position; after gently stroking its ruffle, he placed his right hand on his heart, and moving the left in a graceful semi-circle towards his head, he slowly took off his hat and feather, and inclined his stiff trunk into a profound reverence. Raising himself then with equal gravity, he advanced in solemn silence and kissed me on both cheeks. Upon the conclusion of this ceremonial, Montaigne, turning to me, exclaimed, "Of all things in the world, I would wish to have some account of the state of manners and society amongst you now-a-days. No doubt you have had great changes since our good old days. The wheel of society and manners is ever revolving, and, like the fiery wheel of some skilful Pyrotechnic, each new revolution presents us with some figure, more strange and more wonderful than its predecessor. Man has altered his doublet, and woman her fardingale, many a time for the worse, since I kept court* with my sovereign at Rouen. Yet I made but a shabby courtier after all—though I loved those chivalrous days of our ancient monarchy. "Truly, sieur,"† replied Sir Thomas, "your observations on those antiquated times, as they are now called by those shallow and fidimplicitary coxcombs, who fill our too credulous ears with their quisi-quiliary deblaterations, appear to me

both orderly digested and aptly conceived. We have lived, sir, in those great eras,—those commendable measurements of the regent of this diurnal microcosme,—those exalted periods, by which the sagacity of the sapient philosophunculi of this rotundal habitation, hath measured the unceasing rotations of the cælicolary spheroids,—in those times, seignior, when the old were respected, and in all estimation—the young sweet and judicious—the married women decorous rather than decorated, grave as well as graside—the virgins pure and pitiful—the youth becomingly silent, and more given to listen to the legislative or literatorie discussions of their elders, than to any cunning tricks or vulpularic conundrums, to the jeers, gibes, mopes, quips, jests, or jerks of their simiatick companions. Gallantry, sir, (said he, turning to me) or the exalted science of demulceating the amiable reservedness, and overcoming the attractive pudicity, of the gentler sex, by the display of rare and excellent endowments, was a discipline worthy of the accomplished chevaliers of these most memorable eras."

As Sir Thomas had finished this last period, and seemed to be clearing his throat, and arranging his attitude for a more detailed exposition upon the gallantry of the sixteenth century, we were interrupted by the approach of one of the little spirits who had announced themselves, on my first arrival, to be the domestics of the Literary Paradise. "That Peri, who approaches us," said Montaigne, "has on the Jovian livery, and comes to tell us that the evening is now far enough advanced for us to be setting out to Paulus' rout. I hear the old gentleman has spared no pains; his gardens are to be illuminated, his fountains in full play; we are to assemble in the library to have a promenade by moonlight, and to sup in the summer-house of the Elogia."

It immediately struck me, that amid all this splendour my appearance would be more than commonly shabby. I cast a mournful look at my threadbare habiliments (for I had on that decayed suit which I have appropriated solely for home consumption), I then partially and slyly raised the oldest of my slippers, and directed a petitioning look to my Conductress, as much as to say, You, kindest lady, who have had

* "Montaigne nous apprend, qu'il n'étoit pas ennemi de l'agitation des cours, et qu'il y avoit passé une partie de sa vie. En effet il se trouva à Rouen, pendant que le Roi Charles IX. y étoit."—*Vie de Montaigne*.

† I have attempted here an imitation of the extraordinary style of Sir Thomas Urquhart, a man of genius, as none who have perused his inimitable translation of part of Rabelais will be disposed to deny, or his extraordinary account of the murder of the admirable Crichton, in his tracts (under the one named the Jewel), but in other respects of the most ridiculous pretensions, and these conveyed in the most quaint and unintelligible phraseology, as every one who has turned over his Introduction to a Universal Language will most readily allow. Most of the singular words in this speech of Sir Thomas are either sanctioned by his own authority, or coined according to those rules he seems to have adopted.

the power to bring me here, may perhaps have the goodness to order some of your aerial tailors to furnish me with a suit worthy of the illustrious society to which I am about to be introduced. She immediately gave me a smile, which was at once humorous and delightful; it played upon her lip, dimpled in her cheek, and rising in its course, gave a purer lustre and more renovated beauty to her eyes. "Peri," said she, "conduct this stranger to the chamber I ordered you to prepare for him. You and your brethren must attend to his toilet, and accompany him to the *Villa Joviana*. I shall meet you there in an hour; but I must rest now for some minutes. My extraordinary toilet, and the humours of *Paulus' rout*, will form the subject of another chapter.

ACCOUNT OF A THUNDER STORM IN
THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LEAD-
HILLS, LANARKSHIRE;

By MR JAMES BRAID, *Surgeon at
Leadhills.*

(Read before the Wernerian Society, 7th
June 1817.)

ON Saturday, 15th February 1817, we had very high wind in this neighbourhood. Its direction was southerly, though by no means steady to one point:—it also varied very much as to force.

At mid-day I had occasion to visit a family six miles down the country, which gave me an opportunity of making the following observations:

The wind, as has already been stated, was very unsteady, both as to direction and force. It was so violent as several times nearly to force me from my horse, though I was upon my guard, being afraid it might do so. At one time it was so violent as to force my horse, though very stout, several yards off the high-way.

There were many dark-coloured clouds floating in the atmosphere in all directions. I observed several of these clouds rush suddenly towards others and unite, and I think with the same velocity, though some of them contrary to the direction of the wind. The air felt excessively cold. Almost immediately after the union of these clouds, there was a very loud clap of thunder, followed by a shower of hail,

and the air became somewhat warmer. The wind, however, still continued to blow with unabated violence. About five o'clock, P. M. the wind became less violent, and, in a few hours more, was entirely divested of its tempestuous force. I myself heard no more thunder that night, but some in this village assured me that they heard it repeatedly during the night. About Crawford, eight miles east from Leadhills, it was distinctly heard the greater part of the night. I saw several very vivid flashes of lightning from that quarter about ten o'clock, P. M.

On Sunday, when visiting the same family in the country, the master of the house told me that he was very much alarmed as he was going home on Saturday evening, between six and seven o'clock, "from," as he expressed himself, "his horse's ears being the same as two burning candles, and the edges of his hat being all in a flame." I wished much I had seen an appearance of the kind, and it was not long till I had an opportunity of doing so. Tuesday 18th, in the evening, there were such flashes of lightning from the west, repeated every two or three minutes, sometimes at shorter intervals, as appeared to illumine the whole heavens; but I heard no thunder that evening.

On Thursday 20th, I was gratified for a few minutes with the luminous appearance described above. It was about nine o'clock, P. M. I had no sooner got on horseback than I observed the tips of both the horse's ears to be quite luminous: the edges of my hat had the same appearance. I was soon deprived of these luminaries by a shower of moist snow which immediately began to fall. The horse's ears soon became wet and lost their luminous appearance; but the edges of my hat, being longer of getting wet, continued to give the luminous appearance somewhat longer.

I could observe an immense number of minute sparks darting towards the horse's ears and the margin of my hat, which produced a very beautiful appearance, and I was sorry to be so soon deprived of it.

The atmosphere in this neighbourhood appeared to be very highly electrified for eight or ten days about this time. Thunder was heard occasionally from 15th to 23d, during which time the weather was very unsteady;

frequent showers of hail, snow, rain, &c.

I can find no person in this quarter who remembers to have ever seen the luminous appearance mentioned above, before this season,—or such a quantity of lightning darting across the heavens,—nor who have heard so much thunder at that season of the year.

This country being all stocked with sheep, and the herds having frequent occasion to pay attention to the state of the weather, it is not to be thought that such an appearance can have been at all frequent, and none of them to have observed it.

Leadhills, 3d May 1817.

ON THE EXPORTATION OF COTTON YARN.

MR EDITOR,

I KNOW not whether you be that dignified and determinate sort of man which ordinary people, like me, in their extreme simplicity, are apt to set down for the conductor of a literary journal. But if power, and the love of sway consequent on the possession of it, have not yet wholly corrupted your understanding, bear with me, for hinting to you, that among the many improvements as to mere arrangement, and the other far more essential ones in point of spirit and talent, of which, above all others, your young work exhibits so many proofs,—I think it is still much deficient in what relates to the financial and commercial concerns of the country. Let me draw your notice to them as, in every direction, and at all periods, deserving of your best attention. It is to them, next to the more pressing matters of personal security and civil liberty, that the anxious curiosity of that part of your readers which best deserves to be pleased is drawn at this moment. Thither it must be drawn for a long time, while we hardly know into what channels our commercial relations with other countries shall settle down, or how we shall recover from the agitation consequent on our deep-drawn and breathless contests, or the stunings of our sudden success. To understand these relations well, and to estimate fairly the phenomena which will still be emerging under altered circumstances and new connexions,

your readers should be furnished, too, with as much as possible of succinct and tastefully arranged fact, concerning all the countries and colonies with which we are connected. I intreat you humbly to keep these things in view; and to lay under contribution, for these purposes, such able and well-provided correspondents, as the personal influence of yourself and your Publisher, and the internal attractions of your Work, may have brought about you.

From an account* printed by the House of Commons, 20th March last, it appears, that for the years 1815-16-17, the official value of cotton yarn exported abroad was, in each of these years respectively,—£2,907,276,—£1,781,077,—£2,707,384. I find from the Annual Finance Books, published for the use of Parliament in 1812 and 13, that the official value of the same article, in the four years preceding 1814, stood as follows:—1810, £1,097,536—1811, £1,075,237—1812, £545,237—1813, £966,007.† While an alarming decrease, therefore, has taken place in the demand for our cotton fabrics, occasioned by the other countries of Europe becoming, as well as America, manufacturers for themselves, an increase in the foreign purchase of our cotton twist has, from the same cause, been made apparent. England, as well as the other countries of Europe, must remain dependent on America for a supply of the raw material of cotton; and if America continues to work up such immense quantities of that article, it is highly probable, that large supplies of spun cotton will find their way from thence to Russia and France, and other countries of the European Continent, with which the Americans have a direct trade. England, however, is a coal country, and has excellent machinery in abundance; and though nothing can work a charm against the effects of excessive taxation, there may be grounds for hoping that, in the process of time, she may be able to enter into effectual competition, at the best markets of Europe, with the manufacturers of Rouen and Prague, with her

* Parl. Pro. 1817, No 141.

† The following shows the fluctuation of our exports in cotton manufactured goods for the same period:—1810, official value, £18,634,614—1811, £18,033,794—1812, £11,715,533—1813, £15,972,826.

finer cotton fabrics, as well as with her cotton twist. This, however, cannot be rationally expected under present circumstances. In the meantime it becomes us, like drowning mariners, to cling to the last plank which affords us any chance of preservation. Even the rigid law of hard necessity, however, will not teach sense to those who are most conversant with tangible existences, and who might be supposed to be, of all classes of men, the least liable to be led away by extravagant refinements, against the evidence of ordinary reason. Several petitions were presented to Parliament in the course of this spring, requesting that duties might be laid on the exportation of cotton twist. Nothing has yet been done, in the way of enactment, to meet the wishes of these petitioners; and if Parliament continues to refrain, it will have the high credit of opposing, to the common prejudices of the people, an approximation to the doctrines of political economy. The imposition of even a nominal duty, in the present case, would have, for its only effect, the sure consequence of preventing, in a short time, even a small quantity of the article from reaching the Continent from Britain. It would make the spinners of twist shut up their mills, and carry their capital somewhere else. This, or even any thing which by distant consequence leads to it, it is our interest at all times to avoid, and more especially at the present unhappy conjuncture of affairs. Even they who are most inclined to hope on against conviction, must be at last convinced, that the national capital is at present disappearing to an extent almost unprecedented; and that it will continue to do so, under our financial difficulties, even were our commercial relations very different from what they are. If any part of it, therefore, can be beneficially invested in the production of cotton twist for a foreign market (and as things are, it will be beneficially invested if applied when it can produce a small return, by way of profit, to the holder, and contribute to negative the *wasting process*, by giving such employment as will enable some of the people to maintain themselves freely), it is a public and a solemn duty not to interfere with the exportation of cotton twist. With every thing, very much the reverse of what it was in 1808 and 1809, we cannot force our neighbours

to want, or enable them to buy, any one article of luxury or necessity. But this is carrying me out of bounds, and I must content myself with referring you, for some clear and incontrovertible views on this subject, to a contemporary journal.*

The export of cotton yarn to Germany, in the year ended 5th Jan. 1817, is alone 10,594,400 lbs.—more, by one eighth, than a half of what we have sent to all the world beside. And, with the docile genius and happy turn for imitative industry which distinguish the German people, it is easy to anticipate what rapid strides they will make, with only a few years of peace, in this most important branch of industry. Russia is the next best customer in this branch. She took, this year, 2,554,942 lbs. which, however, was about 400,000 lbs. less than in 1816. She will no doubt begin to manufacture for herself; and it will be the object of her enterprising and paternal autocrat, to give her, in that direction, perhaps a greater impulse than the graduated scale of her civilization, the forms of her society, or the influence of her yet feudal government, may permit.

Holland and Flanders are the next considerable in demand. Ireland follows them; for to that country 622,107 lbs. were sent this year,—though in 1816 the amount had been 705,599 lbs. It is a curious fact, when taken in contrast with this statement, that previous to 1781, no manufactured cotton was exported from Ireland. In that year, the whole amount of cotton yarn exported from that country was 239 lbs. and manufactured cotton to the value of only £157, 7s.—although Parliament had been at the pains, three years before, to pass an act, allowing “the free importation of cotton yarn, manufactured in Ireland, into any of the British ports.” But at that time we were at war with America, and Ireland had gained confidence and consequence from her *volunteers*. In the course of the same year, Parliament

* THE SCOTSMAN, Edinburgh Newspaper, under date 17th May.—Whatever may be the complexion of those political views in which that Journal indulges, it is unquestionably the ablest and soundest expositor of the most improved views of political economy among all our papers—daily or weekly.

laid a heavy duty on cotton wool or yarn, imported in foreign vessels "during the present hostilities;" and the newly acquired strength of Ireland purchased for her, from the English ministry, a free trade,—one of the immediate consequences of which to her was, that in one year, viz. 1782, her exports of cotton yarn rose to 8798 lbs. In 1783, Ireland imported only 5405 lbs.

I have thus given you a small specimen, Mr Editor, of what, it occurs to me, your readers may expect of you from time to time. In my next letter I shall send you the account to which I have alluded, and some facts regarding the progress of cotton manufactures in America. H.

ON THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN
OF THE POOR.

MR EDITOR,

THE writer of an article in the last No. of the Edinburgh Review, "On the Causes and Cure of Pauperism," has, in a very bold and masterly strain of argument, pressed upon our notice the remedies which are most likely to prove ultimately effectual in the cure, or at least the alleviation, of this great disease of the nation. We are much obliged to him for so doing. We contemplate, with feelings of admiration, the picture which he has drawn of the beneficial effects resulting in his own country from the diffusion of charities, not wrung, as they are here, from the people by the compulsory influence of law, but prompted by the stronger impulse of religious duty. And while we could wish that such too were our circumstances, we thank him for putting us in mind of the means which we certainly possess for raising the minds of our poor from that lamentable state of degradation, that shamelessness of dependence, which are such striking features in the moral constitution of the people at this time. It is so obvious, that the want of employment, the want of comfort, the want of almost every thing which raises man "above the brutes that perish," must have a tendency to degrade and vitiate the mind,—that it is perfectly astonishing to me, that men are not more eager to rescue the juvenile part of the population from the contagion of bad habits. We have talked and argued about Lancaster and Bell for the last six years, and

yet I believe very little has been done, except in large towns, for the spread of education. It does not seem to have occurred to the inhabitants of our country towns and villages, of what inestimable advantage a set of parochial schools might prove to the community, and how completely every objection which has been elsewhere urged, and with some reason, against larger schools, as collecting together the bad and good, often to the corruption of the latter, may be set aside by the circumstance of the teacher's and patron's influence extending beyond the walls of the school-room. With regard to the religious and moral culture of the mind, there can be no question but that, under such circumstances, the juvenile population of the country stands on much better ground than that of a large town. There the bond of neighbourhood, the attachments of locality, are wanting between the teachers and the taught. They separate after the business of the day is over, and in all probability know nothing more of one another till they meet again in the same room. The very names of the individuals forming the body are mostly unknown, and over whatever passes beyond the walls of the school-room, the eye of the teacher does not and cannot watch. It is obvious that I do not mean to detract from the merit and exertions of those who are connected with such schools. On the contrary, it is easy to see, that in proportion to the magnitude of the evil to be encountered, and the difficulty of encountering it, is the honour of having so done. All I wish is, to see others sensible of their superior advantages with regard to the performance of a great duty, and not slumbering over a comparatively easy task. I do not speak from enthusiasm, but from what I see and know, when I maintain, that the wealthy in every parish have in their own hands, and are in a large degree accountable for, the character of their population. In a country village every face is known, every being is in some degree dependent on another, and there the faults, the misfortunes, and the good deeds, of every individual, are sure to be known. On what vantage ground then do we stand, when we take the sons and daughters of our poor under our own care, and are enabled, by our influence, to correct, restrain, and re-

form, those habits which we thus have it in our power to watch over, as they are displayed in the transactions of every day? We have as yet heard little, but of the vices engendered by the present lamentable state of distress. Are we so blind, are we so senseless, as not to see, that the *descendants* of those whom we now reckon among the most worthless of our community, must come in for a double portion of their guilt and their opprobrium, unless we take some pains in training them to better things? Many of the idle and vicious *now*, have not perhaps *always* been such. But those whose earliest days are passed in idleness, and surrounded by every thing that is degrading, we cannot reasonably expect will, *of themselves*, become respectable characters. The evil is a moral one,—it must be encountered by religious and moral means. We will not believe, that those beings whom we are endeavouring to save from vice, and in whose minds we are implanting, not the elements of knowledge only, but the desire and the means of being respectable, will, *of themselves*, for the most part, prefer dependancy and shame to usefulness and honour; and shall we ascribe less powerful effects to our religion? “A man,” says the Reviewer, “in cultivated life, would recoil from the act of falsehood,—not because he has been rebuked out of this vice by the lessons of an authoritative code, but because his whole habit, formed as it insensibly is by the circumstances around him, carries along with it a contempt and disinclination for so odious a transgression against all right and honourable principle. And thus it is with Christianity in reference to pauperism. Out of its code there may be gathered materials for raising a barrier against the progress of this melody among the people.” “Christianity may,” he adds, quoting from a fine writer, “elevate the general standard of morals among a people, even though a very small proportion of them shall, in the whole sense and significancy of the term, become Christians.”

We come now to speak of *the means* by which education may be diffused throughout our towns and villages. In the country, I believe, it will generally be found that schools for *boys* have to struggle with many difficulties, and cannot often be productive of

as much good as might be desired. The children are very early removed, at least as soon as it is possible for them to earn something by agricultural employments. The chief object, therefore, is necessarily the education of girls, and of boys who are considered too young for such employments. I would not advocate the cause of country CHARITY schools, in the strictest sense of the term. The object should be to furnish good instruction at the *least possible expense*, not to do it *gratuitously*; and it is a fact, that in every case which has come under my observation, a greater readiness has been expressed by the parents to send their children where they have contributed something towards the defrayment of the school expenses, than when they have done it without payment. Of this I could give several striking instances; and it is worth while urging the point upon the consideration of those who would be startled at the proposal of plans involving expense. I am warranted in saying, that, taking the weekly contribution of 40 children at 2d. each, and the superintendent's salary at £14 per annum, the average annual expenses of such a school will seldom exceed £8, provided the school-room be rent-free. I have not, at the same time, adverted to the profits arising from the children's work (which in some cases, and with good management, are considerable), because these must necessarily be dependant on local circumstances, and have not always been worth consideration. It is obvious, that the ORIGINAL expenses of fitting up and furnishing school-rooms must also vary, according to necessity, and according to the pleasure of the managers. But the *average annual expenses, when once established*, I repeat, are small, and did they amount to a sum many times larger, it would surely be for the interest of the individuals of every parish in the kingdom to establish them; for, to say nothing of the happiness thereby conferred,—to make no appeal to their just and generous feelings,—let us at once appeal to their *sordid* principles; let us ask them if they can possibly expect their burdens to be less, and the demands on their stores less frequent, when every day is bringing to maturity those weeds of vice which have sprung up from the productive soil of idleness,

and which must finally choke up that land, the proprietor of which has taken no pains for their eradication? Then they must indeed 'grow together till harvest,'—but what a harvest will that be!—I am, sir, yours, &c. T.

Norfolk.

REPLY TO THE ARTICLE "ON SITTING BELOW THE SALT, AND THE STEWARTS OF ALLANTON;" VINDICATION OF THE ACCURACY OF THE AUTHOR OF THE MEMOIR OF THE SOMERVILLES; WITH A VERITABLE STATEMENT OF THE ORIGINAL ANCESTRY OF THE FAMILY OF ALLANTON.

MR EDITOR,

IT is one of the miseries attending any attempts to illustrate ancient facts of Scottish history or manners, that such praise-worthy labours have a tendency to awaken the vexation of those whose forefathers happen thereby, incidentally, to be exhibited in less flattering colours than might have been every way pleasing to the vanity and self-love of their descendants. This national foible is less ordinarily associated with those of high as of obscure descent,—while its victims have an antipathy to every thing degrading, they are sometimes too easily deluded by every idle fiction, extravagantly exalting the rank and importance of, not unfrequently, supposititious ancestry. Though well apprised, by experience, of this propensity, I little imagined that in our days it was to betray itself in *all* its genuine eccentricity, or that the seemingly harmless and delectable article of the "Saltvat," by exciting the animosity of the family of Allanton, or of their allies, was to elicit the strange performance which their *able* apologist, with more zeal than wisdom, *so necessarily obtrudes* upon the public.

Has then Candidus, the devoted friend of the "learned and worthy Baronet," the admirer of his talents, and more especially of his style, so contemptuously slighted those weighty canons of his "respected friend," inculcated in a performance of which, at no very distant period, he was the author, facetiously entitled, "The Genealogical History of the Stewarts *re-futed*,"

"Of what importance to the public,—of what profit to the general reader, are exhibitions of pedigree, or specification of titles, or proofs of consanguinity?"—(page 158.)

"Should controversy or competition at any time arise (upon such topics), it ought carefully to be confined to *private discussion*.—If these ideas be founded upon justice, *what evidence of vanity—what mark of weakness can be figured more indubitable, than to obtrude it (genealogy) on the world?*"—(page 157-8.)

Again, addressing himself to a person afterwards to be more particularly attended to,

"The writer, who imagines that by genealogical histories of *any name*, he is to engage the notice of the world at large, will be speedily undeceived. *A distant prospect of the wide gulf of oblivion will soon convince him that its yawning jaws are never shut, but are ready to swallow up all unprofitable labours.*"—(page 159.)

"Jam Thebæ juxta et tenebrosa vorago."
Stat. Thebaid. L. vii. v. 382!

Owing to their unquestionable insignificance, an opinion, too, in which the "learned and worthy Baronet" is thus so ready to concur, I at first felt inclined to permit the lucubrations of Candidus to sleep in their unmolested oblivion. Perhaps, after all, this might have been the advisable course—the more especially as they are founded upon mere assertion—without a vestige of any thing in the shape of authority—no doubt a most easy, though not very convincing mode of managing an argument—and impeaching the veracity of a respectable author.—But I have been drawn aside by curiosity, to inquire how far the high pretensions assumed by this family in a contest, which I believe most people will imagine they have stirred, could be borne out by any thing in the shape of real evidence—whether they themselves might not form a good elucidation of the infatuation which, two centuries ago, had been satirized even by our own countryman, Barclay.*

A better excuse, however, for this investigation—the results of which I am about to state (and in doing so, I no doubt draw largely upon the pa-

* Of the Scotch, he observes, "Nulli tamen *magis* memores sumus stirpis—quibus per diversa terrarum quærentibus opes—et ad preconia suæ nobilitatis obstinatis, sæpius audientium *risus*, quam lacrymæ et fides accessit."—Satyr. p. 324.

tiency of your readers), may be assigned to a desire of vindicating the veracity of the author of the "Memorie of the Somervilles,"—a quality altogether essential in a historian.—For the statement of this writer cannot be corrected, in a matter which must have come under his personal knowledge, without producing any other effect than a little gratification to the vanity of the family of Allanton. The charge of incorrectness will extend its influence to the character of his whole work, and leave a stain upon his reputation, both as gentleman and as an author.

Somerville, laird of Drum (and, *de facto*, Lord Somerville), who wrote in the year 1679, has asserted in his account of his own family, that Sir Walter Stewart of Allanton, Knight, ancestor of the present Sir Henry Stewart of Allanton, Bart. who died not long before the year 1670, was, "from some antiquity, a few (that is to say, he and his progenitors) of the Earl of Tweddill's in Auchtermuire, whose predecessors, until this man (Sir Walter), never came to sit above the salt-foot when at the Laird of Cambusnethen's table—which for ordinary every Sabbath they dyned at, as did most of the honest men within the parish of any account."* An assertion which he also makes when talking of his brother, Sir James Stewart of Kirkfield and Coltness, whom he styles "a gentleman of very mean familie upon Clyde, being brother-german to the *goodman* of Allentone (a few of the Earle of Tweddill's in Auchtermuire, within Cambusnethen parish), whose predecessors, before this man, never came to sitt above the Laird of Cambusnethen's salt-foot."†

On the other hand, the Allantons stoutly maintain, that both Sir Walter's immediate, and more remote ancestry, were princely and baronial, forming "one of the most ancient branches of the HOUSE OF STEWART," that had existed as a separate family for no less than five centuries, directly asserting their claim to the following splendid descent:

‡ 1. Sir Robert Stewart, first baron

* Memorie of the Somervilles, vol. ii. p. 394.

† Ibid. p. 380.

‡ The descent bestowed upon the family by Candidus, virtually involves the pedi-

of Daldie, born long before the year 1300, sixth son of Sir John Stuart of Bonkill—which last was lawful brother of James, high steward of Scotland, grandfather of Robert II. He obtained from his father, who died in the year 1298, in patrimony, the *barony* of Daldowie, upon Clyde, near Glasgow—accompanied Sir Allan Stuart of Darnley to Ireland in the year 1315—was present at the battle of Dundalk—and died in the year 1330.

2. Sir Alan Stuart of Daldie. He married a daughter of Douglas of Douglas, and fell at "the battle of Morningside," in the year 1385.

3. Sir Alan Stuart of Daldie, Knight Banneret first of Allanton, which property he obtained from the church in reward of his military services in the year 1420. He got the lion passant of England, from "commanding" at "the battle of Morningside;"—accompanied Sir John Stuart of Darnley to France in the year 1419;—married at Paris a French lady of distinction. In remembrance of his exploits at a tournament, his representative bears a lance in his escutcheon. He died in the year 1444.

4. James Stuart of Allanton, which now became the principal title, though they still possessed Daldie. A literary character—he compiled memoirs of his family, still extant, alluded to by Candidus under the name of the Stewart MSS. He married a daughter of Somerville of Cambusnethen, and died in the year 1489. He had two sisters, Margaret and Helen, but these *both died unmarried*.

5. James Stuart of Allanton. He married Janet, the daughter and heiress of Sir James Tait of Ernock. He died in the year 1547, aged 85.

He had a younger brother, Walter, *who died without issue*; also two sisters, Isabella, *who died unmarried*, and Marian, who married, *but her issue are not mentioned*.

6. James Stuart of Allanton. He married Marion, daughter of Sir James Lockhart of Lee, and died in the year 1549. He had two brothers, *who died*

gree in the text—most of what he has specifically condescended upon, and the entire remainder in the text has been directly acknowledged by "the learned and worthy Baronet," in his Genealogical History of the Stewarts *refuted*. Vide pages 29, 60, 136, 137;—the matriculation of his arms in the Lyon Office,—and elsewhere.

without issue, and a sister, whose progeny are not detailed.

7. James Stuart of Allanton. He married Helen, daughter of Somerville of Humbie. His brothers were, Walter and William, who died unmarried, and another, John, who died without issue, &c. By his wife, Helen Somerville, he had a son, James, which last predeceasing his father, left issue, Sir Walter Stuart of Allanton, the supposed calumniated person—and James, afterwards of Kirkfield and Coltness, Provost of Edinburgh.

The point thus turning upon mere matter of fact, I shall begin to explore, by examining into the authenticity of the more early parts of this imposing pedigree.

That the heroic Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, who died in the year 1298, had any son of the name of Robert, rests solely upon the misconception of a passage from Hollinshed's Chronicle of Ireland, by which a Sir Robert Stewart was most awkwardly substituted for a Sir Robert Lacy.

For the full exposure of this error, we are indebted to the intelligence of the acute Andrew Stewart, author of the well known Letters to Lord Mansfield in the Douglas cause, whom some, doubtless, will be surprised to find quoted upon such an occasion. In the year 1798, he published his elaborate History of the Family of Stewart. On this illustrious stem, however, in the total absence of any authority, he was so uncourtuous as to omit ingrafting the stock of Allanton, "*Hinc illæ lachrymæ*;"—a procedure which called from the pen of "the learned and worthy Baronet," a feeble pamphlet, under the name of "*The Geographical History of the Stewarts refuted*."—The childish futility of the argument is only to be equalled by the shallow pedantry of the composition*

* "In his refutation of the Genealogical History of the Stewarts, he has called in to his assistance all his old classical friends from the Grecian and Roman territories. In the muster roll of the foreign auxiliaries, there are Pindar, Aristophanes, Virgil, Horace, Sallust, Julius, Capitolinus, Statius, &c. &c. Under such circumstances, he can be no other than a great and accomplished scholar." (Andrew Stewart's Supp. p. 99.)

But the same author also remarks,— "There is hardly any part of the *splenic* performance in question, and of the classical

—the audacity of the attempt by the utter nothingness of the result. He there complains, among other very singular matter, of the cruel affront; and, as the convenient Candidus is attempting to do upon the present occasion, formally obtruded upon our acquaintance the proud series of his imaginary ancestry.

In the Supplement to his History, afterwards published, Andrew Stewart incidentally unfolded the clearest evidence of the non-existence of Sir Robert Stewart,—though without making any additional attack upon the remaining links,—accompanied with a calm, dignified, and annihilating, refutation of the miserable cavils of "the learned and worthy Baronet" upon other topics;—a rejoinder that, down to this day, is unanswered, and, as far as regards the family of Allanton, is unanswerable.* This was indeed, as all the world saw, a most unequal combat. It is to be regretted that the scene of the contest was so obscure, and the object for which they fought so trifling. We there recognize the perspicuity and force of reasoning of the author of the celebrated Letters, though in the evening of life, which it has become fashionable among some to withhold from their genuine author, and to attribute to the pen of Junius. Perhaps "the learned and worthy Baronet" is alone ignorant of the signal overthrow he then sustained. If, however, he really be aware of his disaster, why, encouraged by the demise of this formidable antagonist, and the lapse of a few years, does he encourage or permit Candidus to mock our judgment, by endeavouring to smuggle in upon us such stale and refuted trumpery.

Before Symson,† and those who retailed the fable, as far as I can discov-

learning displayed in it, but what might have been equally applicable to any other person, or to any other occasion." (P. 105.)

We are here almost reminded of the character hit off by Buchanan in the Franciscan.

"Novi ego, qui tantum ter quinque Latina teneret

Verba, sed ingenii sic dexteritate valebat
Ut quocunque loco, de re quacunque parata,
Semper et ad nutum, posita in statione teneret,

Τὰντ' ἀναμνήσκουσι." —

* I am now able to determine the point about which Lord Galloway and Andrew Stewart contended.

† This Symson published a History of the House of Stewart in the year 1712.

er, no one had, in the most distant manner, alluded to this visionary Bonkill descent: nay, it is expressly contradicted by the tradition of the family themselves, which, a century ago, surmised that they were sprung from Castlemilk; * an origin which, for reasons probably known to themselves, they have in modern times been at pains to disown. In no record, chronicle, or document, foreign or domestic, —nor can this be contradicted—are there the slightest traces of this pretended Sir Robert Stewart, though there are abundance of other contemporary Stewarts, even of small notoriety. But it is extremely obvious, that, if proved, the fact of his existence would not necessarily identify him with a Sir Robert Stewart, "Baron" of Daldüe; of which last it only remains to add, that he is also as airy a phantom as ever graced the antediluvian periods of a Welsh pedigree.

In the sequel, too, it will be apparent, that Daldüe could not, until a very long period afterwards, have belonged to the Stewarts.

The succeeding links of the pedigree, down to the James Stewart of Allanton, who is represented to have married a Janet Tait, daughter and heiress of a knightly personage, styled Sir James Tait of Ernock, rest exclusively upon the evidence of a family manuscript—necessarily a most impartial and unexceptionable authority—of no great antiquity; for determining which fact, as well as its general veracity, ample means will be afforded hereafter,—upon some careless assertions of Duncan Stewart, seemingly purloined from it,—and, *most especially*, upon a certain "Historical and Genealogical Tree of the Royal Family of Scotland," loudly panegyricized by "the learned and worthy Baronet," † [which, in the year 1792, obtained the sanction and approbation of the Lyon Office, and of the Earl of Buchan,] compiled by a Mr John Brown, hawked of pedigrees, and genealogist to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. By this experienced gardener, the old stock was pruned of its withering branches;

scions of a less generous but more exuberant produce were ingrafted on the ancient stem; and the cunning cultivator looked forward, with wistful expectant eyes, on the produce of a golden harvest.

—————"Nec longum tempus et ingens,
Exiit in cælum ramis fecilibus arbor
Miraturque novos frondes et NON SUA
POMA."

But it rather, vexatiously, here again happens, that in no genuine document is there mention of these personages, more than of their visionary predecessor, Sir Robert of Daldüe,—though so high and distinguished. It would be an idle piece of mockery, indeed, to challenge their existence. So circumstanced, thus so fully disproved, this ridiculous ancestry is undeserving of the slightest observation or criticism. But its falsity is even independently exposed, by the flagrant absurdities and fictions which it so impudently proclaims. Four generations are only assigned to two centuries. James Stewart of Allanton aspires to a daughter of Somerville of Cambusnethen, a most desirable match, which, if real, would have obviated the present discussion. The spectre, Sir Allan of Daldüe, actually subdues the proud heart of a daughter of the house of Douglas of Douglas! His son, Sir Allan Stewart of Allanton, knight banneret, "commanded" at the mighty "battle of Morningside" against "the English," in the plains of Auchtermuir!

—————"THE BATTLE OF MORNING-
SIDE!" ——"in campis Gurgustidonius."
Ubi Bombomachides Cluninstaridysarchides
Erat Imperator summus NEPTUNI NE-
POS!" *

Pity that such feats of arms, such unheard-of strokes of generalship, should only have been confided to Candidus, the "learned and worthy Baronet," and Mr John Brown! †

But "the Banneret" being started, it would be inhuman to withhold his Apotheosis, pronounced by the "learned and worthy Baronet *himself*," over an obscure spring at Morningside, thereby also immortalized,—thus ven-

* Dunc. Stewart's Hist. of the Fam. of Stewart, p. 199.

† Gen. Hist. of the Stewarts *refuted*, p. 137.

* Vid. The Boasting Knight of Plautus.—Act I. Scene I.

† Duncan Stewart was so far wise as to omit all mention of it.

turously attempted to be transfused into our native language.*

THIS . SACRED . FOUNTAIN .
IS . DEDICATED . TO . THE . MEMORY .
OF . SIR . ALLAN . STEUART . OF . AL-
LANTON . AND . DALDUE .
KNIGHT . BANNERET .
THAT . EXALTED . HEROE . FLOWER .
OF . CHIVALRY .
HE . WHO . BY . THE . RENOWNED .
BATTLE .
OF . MORNINGSIDE .
HAS . RENDERED . HIS . NAME .
ILLUSTRIOUS . TO . POSTERITY .
+ + +
HAPPY . IN . DISCHARGING . A . PIOUS .
OBLIGATION .
HENRY . STEWART .
THE . ELEVENTH . IN . THE . ORDER .
OF . SUCCESSION . †
FROM . THAT . MOST . VALOROUS .
GENERAL .
IN . THE . YEAR . MDCCCXIII .
CAUSED . ERECT . THIS . MONUMENT . ‡

I may here state, that as little *elsewhere*, in any shape, has the faintest notice been yet adduced of the family of Allanton, previous to the sixteenth century.

Hitherto, then, we have vainly attempted to penetrate through the thick veil of obscurity, under which they are so effectually concealed. But I am now to present some original information—for which they are solely indebted to me—of this humble race, who have thus, in the shade, pursued the "noiseless tenor" of their career.

The next link, still exclusively resting upon the authority of Mr John Brown and the immaculate manuscript, introduces to our notice a James Stew-

* The original is as follows :

" D. M.
Allani . Stewart . de . Allanton .
Et . de . Daklue . equitis . Banneretti .
Viri . egregii . Armis . acerrimi .
Ejusdem . qui . insigni . pugna .
Apud . Morningside . clarus . factus .
Fons Sacer .
+ + +
V. S. L. A. faciund. C. An. MDCCCXIII. H. S.
XI . Gradus . distans . hic . a . duce . illo .
fortissimo ."

† From this we may form some idea of the justness of the remark of Candidus, that his "respected friend" is much more able, had he chosen to have undertaken the task of "vindicating his family honours."

‡ Some ordinary contrivance—urn, vessel, &c. &c. for receiving the water.

art, as usual, of Allanton, though not a knight—and this is surprising—who is married to a Janet Tait,—the alleged daughter, however, of one,—who died in the year 1547: and I on my part subjoin the following document, the Latin portion of which I have translated in the text, inserting the original in the note.*

"The Inventory of *all* the goods of the late Allan Stewart, taken down, at Allantoune, from his *mouth*, † on his departure, the xijth day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord j^mv^{xlvij}, in presence of these witnesses, William Wallace, Alexan-

* Inventarium Omnium Boncrum, quondam Allani Stewart factum apud Allantoune per os decedentis xij die mensis Julii anno Domini j^mv^{xlvij} coram his testibus Willielmo Wallace, Alexandro Robesoune, Domino Johanne Lyndesai, meo curato diversisque aliis.

In primis fatetur se habere quinque boves, Item duas vaccas, Item duo animalia etatis duorum annorum, Item unam lye quy etatis unius anni, Item unum ly stot etatis unius anni, Item unum taurum ly bull etatis trium annorum, Item unum lie stot etatis duorum annorum, Item quatuor ly moderlesse calvis, Item xxxvij oues senes, Item xxij lie hoggis, Item in utensilibus et domiciliis xl^l, Item in arenis seminatis xl b. Item in Ordeo seminato iii b.

Debita que sibi debentur :

Imprimis Allanus Lockhart de lie et Alexander Lockhart in Wicketschaw ix^{xx} marcas monete.

Debita que debentur aliis :

Imprimis Domino pro firma terra duas marcas viij^d, Item Andree Cadder xx^d marcas, Item Gavino Stewart lxxx marcas et iii marcas, vulgariter, to rental him, at my Lord of Glasgvi's hand, of fyve merk land of Daldowe Wester, et xxj s. land in Mosplatt:—Item Joanni Steill xij s:—Item John Scot xx s:—Item Jonete Spier x peccas Ordei:—Item Thome Russel xl s:—Item Willielmo Wallace x s:—Item Alex^o Roger vi s:—Item Thome Smyth iii s.

Cum nihil sit certius morte, nec hora ejus incertius, hinc est, quod, ego Allanus Stewart, sanus mente et corpore, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum sequentem : In primis nempe do et lego animam meam Deo Omnipotenti, Bente Marie Virgini, et omnibus sanctis celestis curie, corpusque meum terre, quator d. fabrice Sancti Kentigerii executores meos constituo Elizabeth Tait meam sponsam et Jacobum Douglas in Todhallis ut ipsi disponent pro salute anime mee sicuti responderere voluerint coram Summo Judice in die judicii : Similiter do et lego mee sponse ut sequitur in vulgari.

[Then follows as in the text.]

† "Est pauperis numerare greges."

der Robesoune, Master John Lyndisai, my parish minister, and sundry others.

"In the first place, he acknowledges that he possesses five oxen—two cows—two animals, of the age of two years—one "lye" quy," of the age of one year—one "lye stot," of the age of one year—one "ly bull," of the age of three years—one "ly stot," of the age of two years—four "ly moderlesse calvis"—xxxvij old sheep—xxij "lie hoggis"†—*utensils and household furniture to the amount of xl^l*—in oats sown upon the ground, to the amount of xl bolls—in barley sown, iii bols.

"Debts which are owing to him:

In the first place, Allan Lockhart of Lie, and Alexander Lockhart in Wickitschaw, ix^{xx} merks of money.

"Debts which are owing by him to others:

In the first place, to the Laird for the rent of the land, two marks, viii^d: Also, to Andrew Cadder, xx^{tl} marks: Also, to Gawin Stewart, lxxx marks et iii marks, in order, as it is termed in our native language, to *rentall him, at my Lord of Glasgow's hand, of fyve mark land of Daildowie Wester, and xxj^s land in Mosplatt*: Also, to John Steill, xij^s: Also, to John Scott, xx^s: Also, to Janet Speir, x pecks of barley: Also, to Thomas Russel, xl^s: Also, to William Wallace, x^s: Also, to Alex^r Roger, vi^s: Also, to Thomas Smyth, iii^s. (Including a few more insignificant payments to other obscure people.)

"Seeing that there is nothing more certain than death, and nothing more uncertain than the hour, Therefore I, Allan Stewart, entire in body and mind, make my testament as follows: In the first place, I leave my soul to the Almighty, and to the Blessed Virgin, and to all the Saints of Christ's Church in heaven; and my body to the earth, with four pennies to the Cathedral of Saint Mungo: I nominate my executors, Elizabeth Tait, my spouse, and James Douglas in Todhallis, to dispone for the good of my soul, as they will answer for their conduct to the great Judge at the last day. I moreover bequeath to my spouse, as follows in the vulgar:—

"I Allane Stewart, intendis, God

* The French "le," usually prefixed to all Scotch terms introduced into our Latin documents.

† Young sheep.

willing, to pass wyt my Lord Governoure and my Lord Zester to ye bordoure, to ye defence of ye Realme: Item, I leyf to my wife *All my Stedingis gat I haif of my Lord Zester in Auhtarmuire*, during hir lyfytyme, wy: all my gudis, movable and immovable, and to use it to the proffieit and utilite of herself and *effume Stewart, my dochter*, and eufame to abide at ye command and counsall of hir moder; and I Ordain hir to use hir at the comand and plessoure of hir moder, in all maner of sortis: Item, I Ordane Gawane Stewart, my sone, to geyf effame my dochter xx^s for geire yat I loup^t to him in Edinburch,† and ane gray horse, scho budand at ye consall and comand of hir moder and her broyer; and as to ye lard of leyse payment, ye contrakkis beris in yaim self I tak one my saule, I gat nevir na payment of him, excepte jc merkis of money."

[Confirmed 22d June 1548.]

Instead then of blazing at tournaments, and of "commanding" armies, this humble race have only been solicitous to gain a decent livelihood by raising a moderate crop of oats and barley;—instead of entering into solemn political negotiations with neighbouring barons, we find their representative implementing a bargain with a village matron for the sale of a few pecks of his grain;—instead of richly caparisoned steeds and palfreys, he has nothing in the shape of such an animal;‡—baronial castles are transformed into stedings; circumambient moats into preliminary dunghills; the daughter of the house, whom we might have fancied noble, and peerless, with a splendid retinue of obsequious knights, and damsels arrayed in magnificent apparel, into possibly some such ordinary garlic-eating wench, though probably not so dainty in her diet, as crazed the intellects of the knight of La Mancha; for whom the damage of certain rejected clothing and accoutrements, transferred by her father to her bro-

* Either twenty pounds, marks, shillings, or pence, it is impossible to tell which, a shred of the paper in the original being torn away.

† Yat I loup^t to him in Edinburch.—"To Loup—to change masters—to pass from one possessor to another; applied to property." Jamieson.

‡ Not Allan certainly—it is even doubtful if his son Gawin then possessed one,

ther Gawin, about to commence his bucolical career, was an ample dower; not to forget the generous donation of the gray steed,—the lordly possessor of hereditary trophies of ancient valour, armour, pennons, and ensanguined banners, won by the illustrious Allantons of departed memory, at the battles of Dundalk, Morningside, and elsewhere, dwindles down into the humble owner of a scanty farm, some stots, and of four motherless calves!

The rank and condition of the family is easily gathered from the testament without any commentary. It may be only observed, that the entire household plenishing and furniture,—the boards upon which they reposed their hardy limbs, after, in many cases, but a hopeless wrestling with a stubborn and ungrateful soil, where some of the common fruits of the earth never arrive at maturity,—the platters, trenchers, and salt-vats, &c. affording but slender means of appeasing the cravings of an appetite not a little exasperated by the vicinage of the keen air of the Shotts,—clothes, vessels, &c. &c. every thing within the walls of the steading amounted to the mighty value of forty shillings, at that time the price of the common military implement, a cross-bow; as also, of a friar's cloak, and of the homely utensil, a mortar and pestle, adapted for an ordinary family.*

Contrasted with what these must have been, the goods and chattels in communion, in the well-known ballad of "The Vowing of Jock and Jynny," written at least a very few years after the death of Allan, if not before it, that were to crown the approaching nuptial felicity of that rustic pair, which Lord Hailes has pronounced ludicrous and wretched,—and which he quotes as a good example of the "cur-

* "Item unum le corsbow, price xl^s; Item ane brasing mortar cum le pestell, price xl^s." Original confirmed testament of the Vicar of Govan, in the year 1552; where are also noticed, "ane tangis and yrne scwill, price x^s; three beif tubbis," price xx^s.

These prices are taken from the list of the "gudis and geir" of one "Johnne Gib," burges of Edinburgh, who died before the year 1570: "ane diager, price x^s; ane hat, price xl^s; ane auld frer's clak, price xl^s; ane plaid, price xl^s; ane irne chimney, price vi^{li}; ane pair of black hoise, price iii^{li}." *Edinburgh Commissary Records*, 7th April 1571.

ta supellex" of the inferior orders of the community of Scotland in the sixteenth century, would nevertheless strike us as luxurious and profuse.

And yet the age was lavish in furniture, and apparel, or "abulksments" and moveables of all descriptions, to a degree that by a modern person could scarcely be credited, as might easily be proved by the adduction of many contemporary inventories—a mania which descended even to the lowest vulgar.

That Allan was a farmer, or rentaller, and not even a petty fewart, is evident from his allusion to the property which in any shape he retained;—to the "steddingis" yat (he) haid of my Lord Zester in Auchtermuire;—and to the lands of wester Daldue, belonging to the Bishop of Glasgow, in which Gawin is to be *rentalled*, and NOT INFEFT:† The former, the ancient estate of Allanton, which, according to Candidus, was bestowed in full property, by the Church, upon their immediate vassal, Sir Allan Stewart of Daldue [whose father was "second cousin to Robert the Second,"] in the year 1420, in reward of his military services! The other, upon the same authority, that still more venerable possession, or "barony," as it is called, "upon the Clyde" near Glasgow, that Sir Robert Stewart, the progenitor "certainly" of one of the most ancient branches of the house of Stewart, had obtained "in patrimony" from his father, Sir John Stewart of

* "Steddving." A farm-house and offices.—The farms were small, and the *miscrable steddings* (the old phrase for a farm-house and offices) denoted the poverty of the tenants. "(P. Alloa Clackmann, Stat. Acc. viii. 603.)"—I am exillit fra my takkis and fra my steddingis. "Compl. S. p. 191." Jamieson.

† The term "rental" is abundantly known. Farmers, in these days, were for the most part stationary upon the grounds of their landlord, and hence sometimes came to be styled *native* rentallers.

I admit, that as now, it was at this period expedient, occasionally, even for absolute proprietors, to rental, or take in lease, some necessary portion of the territory of their neighbours; but it is extremely obvious, that without a certain quantity of land feudally held, none then could be admitted into the ranks of gentry, or possess the smallest political consideration in the country. The speculations of Candidus upon the term *fewart* are now utterly irrelevant.

Bonkill, killed at Falkirk in the year 1298, to whom it is thus alleged originally to have belonged, and not to the See of Glasgow, who, notwithstanding, were the ancient proprietors.

The family of Yester, or Tweeddale, held all Auchtermuir Blench of the opulent religious house of Arbroath,* upon which, previous to the reign of David II., the high privileges of a regality had been conferred.† Agreeably to the usage that prevailed in such great jurisdictions, the Abbot of Arbroath would, in the event of the general raising of the militia of the country to repel such an invasion as that of the Earl of Hertford, in the year 1547, evidently alluded to by Allan in his testament, have the leading of the men of Auchtermuir, who would necessarily rally under his clerical banner. By various notices, however, in the Chartulary of Arbroath, it appears that the Abbots were in the habit of delegating to their vassal, Lord Yester, the duty of discharging many of their civil rights, such as the office of justiciary, within the limits of Auchtermuir. Hence, they would not fail also to invest him with those of a military nature; and, accordingly, Allan Stewart, along with other peasantry of the muir, is to accompany Lord Yester, acting for the Abbot, to the border.‡

Mr John Brown, and that precious family manuscript, have so utterly metamorphosed those early members of the family of Allanton, that it might have defied their own acquaintance to have recognised them;—not to advert to the more obvious disguisements, for whom this personage, Sir James Tait of Ernock, stands proxy, I know not,

* The Tweeddale family were seated there as far back as the year 1432. Chart. of Arbroath, Ad. Lib. fol. 39 b.

† Ib. fol. 38.

‡ “Universis pateat per presentes nos David permissione divina Abbatem monasterii Sancti Thome Martiris de Abberbrothock et ejusdem loci conventus—fecisse constituisse et ordinasse—Nobilem et potentem Dominum Johannem Dominum Hay de Zester, Johannem Ogilvy de Fingask,” &c.—“et eorum quemlibet conjunctum et divisim nostros ballivos commissarios camerarios justiciarios infra regalitatem nostram de Abberbrothock et Ethcarmore.” (5 April 1494.) Chart. of Arbroath, fol. 132 b.

There had also been previously a similar commission to John Lord Zester, dated 14 August 1486. Ib. fol. 124.

—but I peremptorily defy any one to prove his existence. They have totally suppressed Gawin and Euphan, but dropt their own offspring into their nests; but these exotics, not agreeing with the change of climate, are all suffered piteously to die away; an expedient indispensable, in order to give the thing a natural appearance, it being rather an odd race that was in the habit of producing only one member at a time. When these authorities are so accurate in modern points, they must assuredly be much more so in those of greater antiquity, and hence, upon their bare allegation, and in the absence of any other evidence, we must believe in the prodigies of Dundalk and Morningside, and all that has been asserted of this unparalleled family. The eventual fate of Gawin and Euphan I have not been able to unravel; these are the only faint glimmerings I have detected respecting them.—I have now trespassed sufficiently, for the present, upon the attention of your readers—if their patience be not altogether exhausted, perhaps the residue of “the Historie” may be forthcoming in the course of your next Number. J. R.

111, George Street, }
9th August 1817. }

P. S.—I see it is inaccurately stated, that “the learned and worthy Baronet” bears in his arms a spear, in commemoration of a tournament in which the Hero of the day of *Morningside* is supposed to have shared.—The fact is, that, on the 21st of December 1815, the present Lyon Depute—who exercises even royal prerogatives—conferred upon him, and certain heirs in remainder, by “Patent,” a new honourable augmentation, “a broken spear, surmounted by a helmet, as a further mark of his (Sir Allan’s) gallantry in that engagement;”—as also the motto, “Virtutis in bello præmium.”

AMBER IMBEDDED IN LIMESTONE.

Edinburgh, July 29, 1817.

MR EDITOR,

HAVING observed in the last Number of your Magazine, that Count Dunin Borkowsky had announced his having discovered *amber* imbedded in sandstone, I think it may not be uninteresting to state an analogous observation which was made about the

end of the year 1813, on the sea-shore, in the immediate neighbourhood of Santander, in the province of Santander, in the north of Spain.

The mountains which bound and traverse the whole of the northern provinces of Spain, appear to be a continuation of the Pyrenean range—and the regular succession of the primitive and newer rocks, is very beautifully illustrated in travelling from east to west, especially in the picturesque valleys of Biscay; in the course of which, the most magnificent sections are produced by the impetuosity of the winter torrent. In that portion which skirts the shores of the province of Santander, the principal rocks are sandstone and limestone, occurring in alternate strata. Coal is found near Reynosa, in the higher districts, as well as at Laredo, on the coast. In one of the lowest members of this series, close to the shore, I found a considerable mass of yellow amber, firmly imbedded in the limestone. The union was so perfect, that it was impossible to separate the amber without shattering it into small fragments. The whole was extracted, and is now in London, with some of the limestone. The fact was mentioned in letters to two scientific friends in Britain, soon after it was noticed. M.

—
 NUGÆ LITERARIÆ.

I.—*The Black Prince.*

THERE is a wonderful simplicity and beauty in the following humble epitaph on so great a man as the Black Prince. The author is unknown—but it would probably be composed by the best poet of the age, perhaps by Chaucer, who was at this time in the height of his reputation, and, from his travels in France, must have been well acquainted with the French language. The verses are introduced by this inscription :

Cy gist le noble Prince Monsieur Edward aînez fil de tres noble Roy Edward Tiers : Jadis Prince D'Aquitaine et de Gales, Duc de Cornuaille, et Comte de Cestre, qi mourust en la Feste de la Trinite q'estoit le VIII. jour de juyn, l'an de grace, mil trois cens Septante sîsine. L'Alme de qi Dieu eut merci, Amen.

Epitaph.

1

Tu qui passez, *océ** bouche clos
 Parla ou ce corps repose,
 Entent† ce que te dirai,
 Sycome te dire le say.
 Tiel‡ come tu es, au tiel fu,
 Tu seras tiel come je su.

2

De la mort ne pensai-jemye,§
 Tant come j'avois la vie :
 En *trell* avoi grand richesse ;
 Dont je y fis grand noblesse,
 Terre, mesons,¶ grand tresor,
 Draps, chevaux, argent, or.

3

Mes ore su jeo poures** et chetifs
 Perfond en la tre gia.
 Ma grand beauté est tout alée †
 Ma char est tout gastée.

4

Moult est estroit ma maison ;
 En moy na si verité non.
 Et si on me veissez ††
 Je ne guide pas que vous deissez, ††
 Qe je eusse onques homme este
 Si su je ore de tant changée.

5

Pour Dieu priez au celestien Roy
 De mercy ait de l'ame de moy.
 Tous ceux qi pour moy prieront,
 Ou a Dieu m'accorderont
 Dieu les mette en son Paradis,
 Ou nul ne poet§§ estre chetifs.

II.—*Spenser.*

IN *Tod's Life of Spenser*, in which there is to be found much valuable information regarding the studies and pursuits of this great man, and the state of English literature at that period, there is a curious letter of Spenser's friend, Harvey, in which he recommends to the author of the *Faery Queen* the study of Petrarch. "Thinke upon Petrarche, and perhappes it will advance the wings of your imagination a degree higher—at least if any thing can be added to the loftiness of his conceite, whom gentle Mistress Rosalind once reported to have all the intelligences at commandment, and another time christened him Signor Pegaso." The gentle Mistress Rosalind, here mentioned, was a lady to whom Spenser was early attached. It shows the poetical conversations with which he and his mistress must have entertained themselves, alluding, as *Tod*

* Ou. † Entendez. ‡ Telle. § Jamais.
 ¶ Terre. ¶ Maisons. ** Suis-je-pauvre.
 †† Si vous m'avez vu. †† Pense. §§ Peut.

says, "to the pleasant days that were gone and past,"—for the lady deserted Signor Pegaso, and married his rival. In July 1580, Spenser was, by the influence of the Earl of Leicester and Sir Philip Sydney, appointed secretary to Lord Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He afterwards received, on his return to England, a grant of a considerable property in the county of Cork from Queen Elizabeth. His residence, every spot around which is classic ground, is described by Smith in his *Natural and Civil History of the County of Cork*. The castle was then nearly level with the ground. It must have been a noble situation: a plain almost surrounded by mountains, with a lake in the middle; and the river Mulla, so often mentioned by Spenser, running through his grounds. In this romantic retreat he was visited by the noble and injured Sir Walter Raleigh, himself an accomplished scholar and poet, under whose encouragement he committed his *Faery Queen* to the press.

III. *Quaintness of Expression.*

It is difficult to define precisely what we mean by the common term, "quaintness of expression." It implies, I think, great simplicity of thought and language—with a certain dryness, which is humorous, from the perfect gravity and good faith in which the thought is given, and the absence of all intention to excite ludicrous ideas. It is, in some respect, synonymous to the French naïvé. I should say, for instance, that the following sentence regarding poetical physicians was quaint.

"Such physicians as I have marked to be good practitioners, do all piddle somewhat in the art of versifying, and raise up their contemplation very high—and their verses are not of any rare excellence."

English Translation of Huarte's Examen de Ingenio.

In the *Pæm of Psyche, or Love's Mystery*, by Dr J. Beaumont, we have an example of quaintness of poetical expression, in the description which Aphrodisius gives of the court paid to him, and the pretty messages sent him by the ladies.

"How many a pretty embassy have I Receiv'd from them, which put me to my wit How not to understand—but by-and-by Some comment would come smiling after it, But I had other thoughts to fill my head, Books call'd me up—and books put me to bed,"

VOL. I.

The following ludicrous title of a collection of old poems, by George Gascoigne, has the appearance of being too intentionally absurd to be called quaint.

"A hundred sundrie flowers bound up in one small posie, gathered, partly by translation, in the fine and outlandish gardens of Euripides, Ovid, Petrarch, Ariosto, and others, and partly by invention, out of our own fruitful gardens of England—yielding sundrie sweet savours of tragical, comical, and moral discourses, both pleasant and profitable to the well smelling noses of learned readers."

IV. *Stage Directions.*

It appears from the stage directions in some of our oldest English plays, that parts of the minor speeches were left to the discretion and invention of the actors themselves. This at least would appear, from the following very ludicrous note in *Edward IV.* "*Jockey is led whipping over the stage speaking some words, but of small importance.*"

CROMLIX OR DUNBLANE MINERAL SPRING, &c.

MR EDITOR,

WHILE I by no means intend to detract from the celebrity of the salubrious mineral waters of Pitcaithly, &c. yet I cannot refrain from making your readers acquainted with a mineral spring which has lately come into notice in the estate of *Cromlix*, the property of the Earl of Kinoull. *Cromlix* lies about one mile and a half north from Dunblane, and about seven miles in the same direction from the town of Stirling. Indeed there are two springs; and Dr Murray of Edinburgh, the celebrated chemist, in an ingenious paper communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, has given the following analysis of these, and of Pitcaithly: In a pint of the water of

	Cromlix north spring.	South spring.
Muriate of Soda,.....	24 grs.	22.5
Muriate of lime,.....	18	16
Sulphate of lime,.....	3.5	2.3
Carbonate of lime,....	0.5	0.3
Oxide of iron,.....	0.17	0.15
	46.17	41.25

Of Pitcaithly.

Muriate of soda,.....	13.4 grains.
Muriate of lime,.....	19.5
Sulphate of lime,.....	0.9
Carbonate of lime,....	0.5

34.3

3 Q

Thus the comparative strength of these waters are ascertained.

Cromlix possesses many advantages for the convenience and amusement of those who may resort to reap benefit from its mineral waters. The town of Dunblane (formerly a Bishop's See,) where visitors can be comfortably accommodated with lodgings, is in its immediate vicinity. Through it daily passes a coach to and from Glasgow and Perth, and it has a daily post. The soil is gravelly, and therefore after a fall of rain no way inconvenient to pedestrians. The river Allan affords sport to the angler,—and the surrounding country abounds with game.

If the visitor finds it convenient to intermit his *libations* at the spring, he may amuse himself with examining some most interesting remains of a Roman camp at Ardoch, within two or three miles. If he bends his course to the west, he is within five miles of the remarkable improvements on Blair-Drummond Moss, and of the ingenious wheel constructed by Lord Kames for raising water to clear away that moss. Proceeding still farther in the same direction, he views the stately ruins of Doune Castle; and a few miles farther on, beyond Callander, he is enraptured with the beautiful scenery of Loch Catrine, of which the immortal Scott has sung. He may cross Monteith, and will soon reach the banks of Lochlond, or, from the top of the lofty *Ben*, view at once both sides of our island. Again, if he proceeds to Stirling, he can, from its ancient castle, survey a finer and more extensive landscape than painter ever delineated or fancy ever pictured. If from thence he proceeds to *Carron works*, he will reap much gratification from contemplating the largest iron manufactory in Europe.

If from Dunblane he makes an excursion by the south of the Ochil Hills, he reaches the romantic scenery of *Castle Campbell*. A little farther on, he arrives at the *falls of the River Devon*, the *Caldron Lin*, the *Rumbling Bridge*, and the *Devil's Mill*, all minutely described by Pennant and by every Scottish tourist. And here I may remark, that if the Carron Cerberus has *hounded* him from his portals, he will have a welcome reception at the Devon iron foundry, which is carried on on the estate of Lord Mansfield near Alva,

If he proceeds farther east, he has the view of Lochleven, and of the castle where the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was confined.

I think, Mr Editor, we have made a very pretty trip. Allow me to conduct you back to the *Caldron Lin*, and to request of you to record in your Magazine one of the most providential escapes from immediate death that has happened in the memory of man.

The detail is strictly true—is known to hundreds,—but others who may view these terrific falls will scarcely credit it in after times.

In the month of September 1803, J— H—, Esq. (for he has interdicted me from giving his name) conducted his friend, the late David Sibbald, Esq. of Abden, W.S. to view the grand scenery upon this part of the Devon. The schoolmaster of the pariah of Muckart, Mr Black, accompanied them. A short way above the first caldron are stepping stones across the river. By these Mr H., perhaps too adventurously, attempted to pass. One heel getting entangled with the other, by his spurs locking, he was precipitated into the river, and by the current carried headlong down into the first caldron, a fall of at least thirty feet. Fortunately for him, an overflowing of the river had recently brought down a considerable quantity of sand and gravel, which, by the action of the water, had been heaped up on the south side of the cylindrical cavity. After having been tossed about for some time in this horrible vortex, Providence stretched forth his hand and placed him upon this heap, where he found himself standing in water up to the breast, just beyond the reach of the immense foaming torrent. With a canopy of rock over his head, surmounted by a precipitous bank covered with wood,—in all a height of fifty feet from where he stood, did he remain for the space of forty minutes. He has told me, awful as his situation was, that hope never forsook him. His agonized friend and attendant, who had been looking for his lifeless body in the dreadful abysses below in vain, again returned, and at length discovered him. Ropes were speedily procured from a neighbouring farmhouse. By this time the gravel on which he stood had so much receded that the water was up to his chin. The ropes were lowered, but fell short

of his reach,—an addition was procured, but, from the situation in which he stood, it was necessary to give the rope a pendulous motion. He eagerly snatched the end with a death grasp, and immediately swung by it. Those above, by the sudden jerk, were nearly precipitated into the gulph. Yet, alas! he had still another difficulty to encounter, for near the brow of the precipice the elbow of a cruel seedling ash interposed itself between his arms and head. Self-preservation, however, gave nerve to this last effort, and letting go one hand, he extricated himself, and was safely landed on the precipitous bank.

Let the traveller, Mr Editor, view the Caldron Lin, and believe my detail *if he can*. I will forgive him for being sceptic. I am, it is true, anonymous to all but to yourself, but he will find the testimony, not only of the worthy dominie of Muckart, but of all the country around, to corroborate it.

I shall not attempt, in any language of mine, to describe those terrific caldrons, but shall finish with an excerpt from a poem of the late George Wallace, Esq. advocate, descriptive of these linns.*

“ For see, the river breaks its bands,
And rapid darts its rocky bed along
A narrow stream, and wreathed and through
the gate

In dreadful fury, boisterous bursts its way
Resistless, terrible he thunders down
Precipitous, and swelled, a second height,
Abrupter, broader, higher, than the first.
Two slender trees grew w'd above the linn,
Their roots half fix'd in earth and half in
air;

My doubtful stand I took between their
trunks.

—————My flesh
Grew cold—I feel it yet: the torrent pours!
I hear it roar! Its wrathful shrieks! and
dash

In rage its foaming waters 'gainst the rocks!”

But to return, Mr Editor, to my outset, I would seriously advise you, after you have got your July, or perhaps August, impression of your Magazine thrown off, to visit the Cromlix spring; and as an inducement, I may tell you, as you are a *man of books*, there is a most valuable library at Dunblane, which was originally founded by Bishop Leighton, access to which you and others can have. I am yours,

STRELA.

—————Prospects from Hills in Fife.

SKETCHES OF FOREIGN SCENERY AND
MANNERS.

No III.

Leyden.

LEYDEN is a delightful city, and in appearance the healthiest town I have seen in Holland. The broad street (I have already forgotten the Dutch name, though I have given the English signification) in which I took up my residence, is the principal one, and, if straight, would be very fine; it is pretty broad, of great length, and remarkably clean. In it is situated the Stadhouse (Town-house), a strange building, which seems to combine several orders of architecture, without exemplifying any; a circumstance which is pretty common in most parts of the world. I went through this house with the hope of seeing some good pictures, but in this I was disappointed. There are, however, a few paintings worthy of inspection. The portraits, by Jan Schouten, of the Captains and other Officers who served in the train-bands during the famous siege of Leyden, are good; also, some parts of the Execution of the Sons of Brutus, by Carl de Mocr. There are some fine expressions of the dreadful misery of a besieged city, and of the horrors of famine, in the relief of Leyden, by Hendrie Van Veen. The Crucifixion, and Taking from the Cross, by C. V. Engelbrecht, is paltzy, stiff, and unnatural; and the Last Judgment, by Lucas Van Leyden, is vulgar in the extreme. I remember, before leaving Germany, of having been informed, that a celebrated painting of the Judgment, by Huygens, was preserved here; but I suppose it was seized by the rapacity of the French, who have probably forgotten to return it; at least, I could learn nothing concerning it in Leyden.

This is one of the most classical of modern cities, and truly interesting, from the number of great men who have been born or educated within its walls. Its university is the most ancient in Holland, and famous, as well for the many illustrious characters who at different periods have filled its chairs with so much honour and ability, as from the peculiar circumstances under which it originated. The Prince of Orange being duly impressed with the unequalled gallantry displayed by the inhabitants during the great siege by

the Spaniards in 1574, and desirous of manifesting his gratitude for the important services which their example had conferred on the cause of liberty, and as a reward for their individual valour, proposed to the inhabitants of the town, the choice of their exemption from the payment of certain taxes, or the foundation of a university. Notwithstanding the impoverished state to which they must necessarily have been reduced in consequence of such a severe and long protracted siege, they wisely and nobly preferred the latter; and thus, in the hour of poverty and affliction, established the rudiments of an institution, with the fame of which, ere long, "all Europe rung."

In the course of my peregrinations, I formed an acquaintance with a bookseller of considerable intelligence (*rara avis*), whose name I forget. He is librarian to the university, and curator of its valuable Greek and Latin and Oriental manuscripts, and obligingly offered me an inspection of every object of curiosity under his charge. Having agreed to meet him at the library, which is contained in a building apart from the college, I stepped in for a moment to look at the lecture rooms. There I found every thing dark, gloomy, and forlorn—an air of desertion and "faded splendour wan," pervaded the whole interior of the building. The professors' chairs are large and heavy, with huge canopies, like the pulpits in some old churches; and the seats of the sadly diminished students are huddled together at the foot of them, as if with the intention of keeping alive, by concentration, the few sparks of animation and intellectual life which still exist. The whole aspect of things presented a most sad and striking contrast between the present state and that of the olden time. Who could have supposed that those still and dreary abodes, where even the glimmerings of philosophy were scarcely discernible, were at one period the very head and front of learning, and the resort of many of the brightest luminaries in the annals of science? Where was the light which here descended on the Swedish Sage? where the glory of the renowned Boerhaave? The ashes of the latter were beneath our feet, but his spirit seemed fled for ever.

I am told the number of students is very limited; should the olive continue to flourish on the earth, the

renown of its ancient name may again attract the youth of Europe to its classic ground; and if the professors are men of talent and judgment, I know not any place more fitted for a calm and placid, yet enthusiastic turn of mind, a state, of all others the most favourable to intellectual improvement; and while, at the same time, the shady groves of the suburbs, and the academic appearance of the streets, would induce vigour of constitution and cheerfulness of temper, the remembrance of what had been achieved by others, and that, too, under the most unfavourable circumstances, would animate the mind, and inspire even the least sanguine, with the hope of one day reaping the good fruits of learning and research.

I went to the library, where I found my newly-acquired friend true to his appointment. He shewed me many old books worthy of attention, and sundry manuscripts of exceeding beauty, great age, and exquisite perfection. A manuscript copy of the Iliad, written on vellum, and richly illuminated, deserves inspection; also, an illuminated copy of Virgil on the same material. Divers MSS. of Dutchmen with long names, of great celebrity, of whom I had never before heard a syllable, were shewn me; and many books with the annotations of Scaliger, and a MS. holograph of that author, besides very many others, each worthy of a volume.

I must never cease to remember the ingenious and valuable present of the late king, Louis Bonaparte, to the collection of the library. It is the work of a German, and consists of 135 volumes, formed of wood. The binding of each book is formed of a different tree; the back is ornamented with pieces of the bark, and such mosses, lichens, and other parasitical plants, as characterise the species. Each volume opens, as it were, in the centre of the leaves, and contains the bud, leaves, flower, fruit, farina, and every other part in any degree illustrative of the nature of the tree. It affords a complete and scientific exemplification of 135 trees, beginning with the oaks, and ending with the juniper; and, in fact, may be considered as a brief and perfect epitome of the German groves and forests. In the case of plants, such as the rose and juniper, the ligneous parts of which are not suffi-

ciently large for the purposes required, the binding is formed of some ordinary wood, sprinkled over with fine moss, and then elegantly barred with the rose or juniper wood, giving the volume the appearance of a valuable old manuscript with iron clasps. On the whole, it is one of the most ingenious and complete productions I have ever seen.

My friend the librarian was, I found, one of the chief causes of the most valuable manuscripts in the collection not being transferred to Paris. He was continued in office during the administration of the French; and being naturally inimical to that nation, he endeavoured, by every device in his power, to elude their rapacity, and to prevent the manuscripts from being seen by the *Savans* who visited Leyden.

One professor was appointed by Bonaparte, and took up his residence in the city, with the avowed and express purpose of procuring whatever was rare or curious, for the adornment of the capital of the Great Nation. The keys were frequently demanded from our friend, for the purposes of investigation; and the demand was as often eluded by him, under the pretence of their being in the charge of some professor or other, who was either confined by sickness, or under the necessity of residing a few days in the country. In this manner the matter was fortunately delayed, until the great and unexpected revolution took place, which rendered such precautions unnecessary; and the chief actor in the scheme, who seemeth passionately fond of the black letter, has happily survived to enjoy the fruits of his resolute and praiseworthy conduct.

I then journeyed unto the gardens of the university, where I knew there were several things worthy of note. By this time, however,

"Twilight gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad,"

so that I could not indulge in a very minute inspection. I saw, however, enough to interest me. There are many beautiful specimens of rare foreign trees and shrubs; particularly a tree planted by the hands of Boerhaave, and a majestic palm, which existed in the time of Clusius, the first professor of botany at Leyden, and one of the

earliest and most successful cultivators of that science, after the revival of learning in Europe. There are also a number of fine hot-house plants, and a good collection of the indigenous plants of Holland, with a beautiful specimen of an Indian water lily, which seems to bear a striking resemblance to that which occurs so frequently in the canals of the country.

In a room adjoining the hot-houses there is a cabinet of antiques, in which the remnants of some ancient statues are well worthy of inspection. Most of these are in a very imperfect and mutilated state; and such as have been repaired by modern artists, mournfully illustrate the decline of the noble art. I never saw an ancient Greek or Roman statue, to which a head or limb had been added by the ingenuity of the present times, which did not appear to be labouring under a severe attack, either of rheumatism or gout. A worthy gardener, who was the only person with whom I conversed during this part of my ramble, seemed grievously afflicted with the apathy which, he said, had affected the curators of the collection. He admitted that some of the statues had been much improved, but could not comprehend why the proposal of a French worker in plaster of Paris should have been rejected, who offered not only to repair those which were incomplete, but even to furnish new and entire figures, in the place of such as might be deemed too much decayed to admit of being effectually mended.

I found a description of this collection in a bookseller's shop, by Ouden-dorp. It was bequeathed to the university in 1745, by Gerard van Papenbroeck.

The shades of night were now rapidly descending, and the storks, which had nestled on the top of an old conservatory, were clamorous for my departure. I therefore bade adieu to my friend the gardener, who civilly thanked me for my visit, and hoped, that when I returned I should find matters in rather better order. I of course heartily joined in his wish, that the "relics of almighty Rome" might all be whitewashed before the ensuing summer.

Next morning I visited the theatre of anatomy, where there seems to be a good collection of subjects of every kind. The monstrous fetuses seemed

particularly abundant, and no doubt very valuable. I observed a fine skeleton of a young Greenland whale, and several other skeletons, perfect in their line. Concerning the history of these, however, I could not gain much information, as the whole was exhibited by a woman, who spoke Dutch, "*et preterea nihil.*"

I then entered the church of St Peter, which is a magnificent pile. In Holland nothing will be found to astonish and gratify a stranger more than the superb nature of all the buildings appropriated to public worship. They are generally as fine as our cathedrals. The small towns are not destitute of them, and in the large there are many. Here I had not advanced six yards, before I found myself standing by the tomb which contains the ashes of the famous Boerhaave. It is simple and elegant, and consists merely of a large urn of white marble, placed upon a jet black pedestal. The urn is surrounded by six figures of white marble, four of which represent the different stages of life, and the other two the sciences of Medicine and Chemistry. Below the urn is a drapery, likewise of white marble, with several emblematical devices. There is a head of Boerhaave, of the same material, in basso relievo, upon the front of the black pedestal; and below this, at a little distance from each other, are the following inscriptions: "*Simplex sigillum veri,*" and "*Salutifero Boerhavii genio sacrum.*"

Besides this, I observed the tombs of several other illustrious men, particularly that of Camper, the celebrated anatomist. It consists of a large white bust, placed upon a black pedestal, without ornament or decoration. On it there is neither inscription nor device, but simply the name, which will never die.

In the same church lie the remains of Gerard de Meerman, a well-known bibliographer. This man died of fright, in consequence of the explosion which took place here on the 12th of January 1807. A French vessel from Amsterdam to Delft, lying in the canal Van Rappenberg, in the centre of the city, laden with ten thousand pounds weight of gunpowder, blew up about five o'clock in the afternoon, killed some hundreds of the inhabitants, destroyed great part of the

town, and produced the utmost havoc and consternation. My servant told me he heard the noise at Amsterdam, two-and-twenty miles off. Many of the inhabitants were sitting at dinner, and perished among the ruins of their dwellings, with their wives and children. A Jewish school suffered considerably; sixteen of the children were blown up. A charity school near it was also destroyed, with all its inmates. Fifty children at a boarding-school narrowly escaped, by the collision of two walls, which supported the beams and roof: only two of these were crushed to death, and a third perished with fright in its father's arms. Those who were saved rushed into the court-yard, and the meeting there of parents and children is described to have been terrible. The windows of my bed-room command a view of this very spot, and of what I at first thought, a fine park, with a canal, and trees, and pleasant walks. I did not then know that this was where the explosion had taken place, and that at one period it was the most populous quarter of the city. By this awful catastrophe several streets were annihilated, and Professor Meerman, with many others, died of fright. After the explosion, the town was discovered to be on fire in different places. It must indeed have been a tremendous night.

The environs of Leyden are by no means devoid of beauty; and there is a greater variety in the scenery than is to be observed in most Dutch landscapes. I circumambulated the town during a calm and delightful evening, and enjoyed many picturesque views in the course of my walk. It is surrounded by a high wall, and this wall is again encompassed by a deep and broad canal with many windings, which from some points assumes the appearance of a lake, and from others of a river. On the other side of this canal there is a shady walk, broad and dry, and bordered with two rows of magnificent trees, forming one of the most extensive and pleasing promenades I have ever seen. At each quarter this walk is connected with the town by an elegant drawbridge, which, seen from a distance among the trees, has a romantic effect. The canal abounds in small fish, which attract many water birds, particularly the terns or sea-swallows. These usually

fly in flocks of three or four pair, pursuing the course of the water through all its windings, at about twenty feet above it. Almost every second one of the blythe company descends to the surface of the water with the rapidity of an arrow, and with unerring aim, upon some rash and ill-fated individual of the finny race, which it bears up in triumph, though frequently pursued by its own associates, and sometimes obliged to relinquish the produce of its dexterity to a stronger though less industrious rival.

The country about Leyden seems exceedingly rich and well cultivated; and the peculiar cleanliness and comfort of the farm-houses and cottages must strike every traveller. There is a richness and luxuriance in the vegetation, which I have never seen equalled; and the bright and dazzling glow of the gardens and flower parterres is almost oppressive. In travelling in the treckschuyts early in summer, with a gentle breeze, a person, though deprived of sight, might be sensible of passing the dwellings which adorn the banks of the canal, from the perfumes exhaled by the gardens with which these are surrounded.

“As when to them who sail
Beyond the Cape of Hope, and now are past
Mozambic, off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabean odours from the spicy shore
Of Araby the blest; with such delay
Well pleased, they slack their course, and
many a league,
Cheered with the grateful smell, old Ocean
smiles.”

These odoriferous airs, indeed, both surprised and delighted me, as I had usually associated very different ideas with the stagnant swamps of Holland. As the richness of the gardens, however, is frequently derived from the less Sabean soil of the marsh, the same cause seems capable of producing very different effects; but the winds

“Whisper not whence they stole those
balmy spoils;”

at least they are, for the most part, fortunately silent in regard to the prime cause.

Haarlem.

I LEFT Leyden with regret, and pursued my journey to Haarlem by the treckschuyt. The canal between the two towns is thought very fine. It is

certainly clean and spacious, and the surrounding country is rich and fertile, and abounds in country seats. At Haarlem I took up my residence at the Golden Lion (*Goude Leeuw*), the name which the house in which I lodged in Leyden likewise bore. My stay in the former was too short to enable me to ascertain its character, but the latter I may recommend to future tourists.

The greater part of my stay in this town was spent in listening to the famous organ, the finest in the world. It is indeed “the sovereignest thing on earth,” and seems made up of the very soul and essence of musical harmony. The variety of its tones is astonishing; and its power of imitating all instruments, whether single or combined, can neither be conceived by those who have not been in Haarlem, nor described by those who have. The warlike flourish of the trumpet, the clear note of the octave, and the mellow tone of the flute, are heard in beautiful succession, when these appear to swell into a thousand instruments, and the senses are nearly overpowered by the united effect of a most powerful and harmonious military band, which again sinks away in those more gentle and impressive sounds which an organ alone can produce. The organist, whose name is Schumann, played a very fine battle-piece, in which every imaginable sound of joy and sorrow,—fear, courage, misery, and despair,—were combined with the roaring of musketry, the thundrous sweep of cannon, and the loud and irresistible charge of a thousand horses; and commingled with these, during the dread intervals of comparative silence, were the shouts of the victors, the lamentations of the wounded, and the groans of the dying. No painting could have presented so clear and terrible a picture of two mighty armies advancing in battle array, mingling in the mortal conflict, and converting the face of nature into one universal scene of confusion, dismay, and death. Rarely does music produce an effect upon the mind so permanent as either poetry or painting; but, in my own case, there is, in this instance, an exception to the general rule. I have listened to “the notes angelical of many a harp,” but never were my ears seized with such ravishment as on the evening I passed

at Haarlem. The organist afterwards took me up to the organ-loft, where I was favoured with a near inspection; but nothing should be too minutely examined. The Rev. Dean of St Patrick asks—

Why is a handsome wife ador'd
By every coxcomb but her lord?
Of yonder puppet-man inquire,
Who wisely hides his wood and wire;
Shows Sheba's queen completely dressed,
And Solomon in royal vest.
But view them litter'd on the floor,
Or strung on pegs behind the door,
Punch is exactly of a piece
With Lorraine's Duke or Prince of Greece.

I thought the appearance of the keys very diminutive, when contrasted with the sublime effect produced by them. There are about 3000 pipes belonging to this organ. The largest is 38 feet long, and 15 inches in diameter.

The environs of this town are adorned with many luxuriant and delightful gardens. Nothing can be more rich than the soil here; and although the flower season is now nearly over, it is easy to see, from what remains, with what a glow of splendour the surface of the country must have been enamelled a few weeks ago. These are Nature's beauties, which, like many artificial ones at home, toil not, neither do they spin; "yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."

It was in the vicinity of Haarlem that the extraordinary tulip mania, so general at one time in Holland, chiefly raged. To such a degree of violence were the inhabitants of this and some other cities affected by it, that the government was obliged at length to interfere, and put an end to such an absurd and ruinous species of commerce, by an official notification. In the year 1657, one hundred and twenty tulips were sold for the sum of 90,000 guilders; and it is mentioned in the Dutch records, that "single tulips have been sold for seven, eight, nine, and even ten thousand guilders, which is more than ten times what any person would have given for the garden in which they grew."

In the Great Church at Haarlem are suspended the models of three or four ships, representing, it seems, those which, in the frenzy of the crusades, had been furnished by this city, and had piously forced their way through much carnage, to the har-

bour of Damietta. But what must give most men greater pleasure, is a statue in the public square, erected in honour of Laurence Coster, a native of the town, and one of the church-wardens, said to have been the inventor of the art of printing. He holds in his hand a large type, on which is the letter A; and on the pedestal is represented a printing-press at work. It is to be feared that the "inaudible and noiseless foot of time," aided by the elements, must gradually undermine and destroy the effigies of the venerable printer; on which account I wish that the vestry at Haarlem could be persuaded to shelter their countryman in the cathedral, were it even to the exclusion of some eminent Dutch divine or cumbersome burgo-master. In a house at no great distance, among other curiosities, a book is shown, said to be the first which Coster ever printed.

In the neighbourhood of this city there is a fine house, built for the summer residence of Mr Hope, the celebrated merchant of Amsterdam. It is a delightful retreat, finished with white marble, and contains many noble apartments, and a magnificent saloon, full of capital pictures and prints. Passing from one chamber furnished with blue silk, to another adorned with yellow, is pleasing enough at times; but I would, for the most part, during a fine summer evening, when the sun is sinking in all its glory, prefer walking from one green field to another. So I thought on the present occasion; and while the companion of my travels took his fill of vaulted halls smoking with frankincense, and glittering with rosewood and satin, I wandered about the gardens and dewy parterres, watching the beautiful changes of colour in the western sky, and listening to the fine song of the nightingale among the groves, for there

"The wakeful bird
Sung darkling, and, in shadiest covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note."

There are many other pleasant country residences near Haarlem, among which Hartkamp should be mentioned, being more particularly interesting, as having been at one time the abode of Linnæus, and the place where that famous botanist laid the foundation of his immortal system. X. Y. Z.

(To be continued.)

SELECT EXTRACTS.

MARITIME DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRALASIA.

[Extract from the Hobart Town* Gazette, and Southern Reporter, May 11, 1816.]

WE are happy to lay before our readers the following very interesting journal of Lieutenant Jeffries, of H. M. armed brig *Kangaroo*, on her voyage from Port Jackson to Ceylon; which is highly creditable and meritorious to the nautical abilities of Lieutenant Jeffries; and as the publication of a new track in seas abounding with reefs and shoals in every direction, to the imminent danger of the navigator, must prove of the greatest import and utility to the commercial world, more especially that part of it which enjoys the trade of Australasia and Bengal, besides adding to the general stock of nautical knowledge.

His Majesty's armed brig *Kangaroo*, commanded by Lieutenant Jeffries, sailed from Port Jackson the 19th of April 1815, for the island of Ceylon, for the purpose of conveying to their regiment the various detachments of the 73d that had remained, and who, with their families, amounted to about one hundred persons in number. Intending to make the passage through Torres Straits, Captain Jeffries ran along the coasts as far as Harvey's Bay, which lies in about 24½° S. latitude, when, finding the weather grow thick and unfavourable as he approached Wreck Reef, he formed a resolution to try the passage inside the Great Barrier Reefs, which commence in about 23°, and extend as far as lat. 10° S. Captain Jeffries followed Captain Cook's track along the coast of New Holland, considering it in all respects preferable to the outer passage, in which almost every vessel that has adopted it has fallen in with unknown reefs and shoals. Having observed that officer's track as nearly as was possible, until he reached that part of the coast which lies off Endeavour river, Captain J. was left to his own judgment in running down an

immense track that had been hitherto unexplored. On the 28th of April, at noon, he rounded Breaksea Spit, Harvey's Bay, and hauled in towards the coast to the westward; passed the Keppel island, and anchored at Point Bowen, for the purpose of getting fresh water, as her old stock, which had been taken on board at Port Jackson during an extremely dry season, had become putrid. The launch, upon her watering expedition, was driven fifteen miles to leeward of Port Bowen by an unexpected gale of wind, and this accident detained the vessel several days. After leaving Port Bowen, Captain J. continued as nearly as possible in the track of our celebrated but unfortunate countryman, and always ran down in the day-time such parts of the coast as Captain Cook had passed by night, deriving thence an occasion of describing places which, in Captain Cook's unlimited extent of observation, have unavoidably escaped his more minute attention.

Having passed Northumberland and Cumberland Islands, Captain J. made Whitsunday Passage upon Whitsunday, as Captain Cook had previously done in the Endeavour thirty-five years before, from which circumstance the Passage took its name. There is something pleasingly coincident, in the circumstance of two British commanders having upon that particular day anchored in the same remote and unfrequented spot—the knowledge of which brought to recollection the immortal Cook, and filled the mind with reverential awe and sympathy.

At Cape Sandwich, Captain J. had communication with the natives, who were very friendly, and conveyed fruits to the vessel. The men are rather stouter than the natives of this southern part of the coast; but in point of industry, or apparent genius, there is scarcely any difference. They have a fruit among them in shape and colour resembling the mangosteen of the east, and in taste the English medlar. By the 28th of May, Captain J. had proceeded as far as Captain Cook's track extended, he having there borne away, from a consideration that the coast be-

* New South Wales.

yond that Strait was an impracticable labyrinth. In the evening Captain J. hove to off Turtle island, intending to examine the coast to the northward before he went outside the reef; and as the inshore passage had never been tried, it was examined with the most minute attention, and found to be all clear as far as the eye could traverse. By so encouraging a prospect, Captain J. was led to determine on the experiment, and more particularly so, from the recollection that whenever Captain Cook stood off he had mostly met with difficulties.

From this day (the 29th) till the 1st of June, Capt. J. continued by day to sail along that unexplored coast, and at night bringing up under the lee of some rock, reef, or shoal, which were numberless. On the night of the 30th of May, Capt. J. anchored under a large group of islands, to which he gave the name of Flinders' Group. Ascending a high mountain, at day-light, he examined the coast, and perceived a chain of reefs along it as far as the eye could penetrate. Weighed, and standing along the coast close in shore, arrived at the entrance of an amazingly extensive bay or gulph, at least thirty miles in depth, to which he gave the name of *Princess Charlotte Bay*. The land about this part of the coast appeared much finer than any other Capt. J. had seen, presenting a fine green, moderately wooded, and bearing a considerable resemblance to the interior of this (Van Dieman's Land) island.

Capt. J. found a safe and clear passage from three to five miles off the shore, and from seven to nine miles appeared a continuation of the reef and sand banks, commencing off Endeavour River, or rather from Cape Grafton, from whence the chain was first discovered.

On the 1st of June, at half past twelve, the vessel fell in suddenly with a dark red coloured water, which, from the vertical position of the sun, was not perceived until within fifty yards: the helm was instantly put hard at port, and the vessel going between five and six knots, cleared a coral shoal, which had given the red colour to the water, within the narrow distance of ten yards. This danger was first observed by the captain, who was fortunately at the mast head with three seamen, employed for the look-out.

Upon examination, the changed colour of the water was found to have been occasioned by a bed of mushroom coral rock, about four feet under water. The latitude of this dangerous rock is 13 deg. 32 min. 5 sec. S. and the longitude, by lunar observation, 143 deg. 47 min. East.

On the 2d, Capt. J. having passed the unexplored part of the coast, fell into Captain Bligh's track in the *Bounty's* launch, and proceeding along shore, had an opportunity of observing the correctness of the charts; but notwithstanding which, about forty minutes past 1 P. M. the brig grounded on a sand bank not visible, on which there was only from nine to twelve feet water, with upwards of ten fathoms water within a ship's length to the eastward. Capt. J. sent an anchor out, which unfortunately came home, and rendered it necessary to lighten the ship by starting her water overboard, together with a quantity of luggage. The anchor was again sent out, and fortunately held; and by the exertions of the soldiers and seamen, Capt. J. had the happiness to find his vessel afloat at half-past three the same afternoon; soon after which, came to anchor and examined the damage, which was very trivial and soon set to rights. This shoal lies about two miles and a half west of Bolt Head, the soundings along that part of the coast varying from five to twenty fathoms.

On the 6th, after having run through all the reefs laid down in Capt. Flinders' chart, Capt. J. doubled Cape York, and found it to be an island, and not part of the main land, as heretofore supposed. Here the vessel anchored for the night, and next morning found one of the bower anchors broke, which was attributed to the foulness of the ground, and was the only part where foul ground had been met with. This day (the 7th) passed through Torres' Straits, on the side called Endeavour Straits, and found from three to three and a half fathoms water at about half flood, which soundings continued till within a few miles of Booby Island. Here the vessel anchored for the night, and thence shaped her course for Timor, which she reached the 19th; and having refreshed, sailed again on the 26th for the island of Ceylon, where she anchored in Colombo roads on the 24th of July.

We noticed, in our paper of last week, the loss of an infant during this very critical passage, with the exception of which melancholy occurrence, Capt. J. had the happiness to land the detachment, with their families, in a state of health, which, from the variety of climates and changes of atmosphere passed through, could not have been hoped for.

Capt. J. recommends to commanders of vessels going to India by the way of Torres' Straits, to keep the land close aboard from their leaving Port Jackson or Van Diemen's Land, anchoring at night, as occasion may direct, when they get among the reefs. A continued chain of sand banks and shoals extends from Cape Grafton, which is in lat. 17 deg. S. to Cape York, which is in lat. 10 deg. 30 min. with numerous narrow passages no more than a mile wide from four to fourteen miles off shore. This passage, Capt. J. observes, is perfectly safe to ships of moderate draft of water, with the exception of the two dangers which he hitherto encountered.

By his Majesty's armed brig *Kangaroo*, the colony received an increase of inhabitants, by forty male and sixty female convicts; but as the male convicts were the very worst of characters, selected from the goal gang of Sydney, they had scarcely been twelve hours on shore before several of them were committed to goal for deprivations.

The resources of the Isle of Van Diemen are daily developing; two harbours, by the bold and enterprising perseverance of an individual in a whale-boat, have been discovered on the bleak and western shore of the isle. The southernmost of those harbours, named Port Davey, is of the utmost importance to the navigator, as it lies about nine miles to the northward of South-West Cape, and is a most excellent harbour, divided into two arms extending some miles into the country.—On the shores of this harbour are great quantities of the timber named Huon Pine—the superior value of this wood for every purpose of joiners' and cabinet work, from the closeness, regularity, and beauty of its grain, is generally acknowledged—it will also be eminently serviceable in building boats, especially whale-boats, from its lightness, buoyancy, and indestructibility from worms,—it thus becomes a valuable article to

the architect, boat-builder, and merchant.

To the northward of Port Davey, in lat. 48 deg. 10 min. S. and lon. 145 deg. 30 min. E. is another harbour, named Macquarie Harbour, of very considerable extent, into which a river, that runs a considerable distance through the country, disembogues itself. Unfortunately, at a small distance from the mouth of the harbour, or rather at the harbour's mouth, is a bar that extends across its entrance, having no more than nine feet water over it, which will for ever render it impossible to be navigated but by very small craft. As Mr M'Carty is just returned from thence with a cargo of Huon wood, he has favoured us with the following description of the harbour:—

“MR. PRINTER.—To gratify my own mind respecting the harbour and river lately discovered on the west coast of Van Diemen's Land, known by the names of Macquarie Harbour and Gordon River, I for the second time sailed in my brig (the *Nephia*) for that harbour. On the fifth day, we came to anchor outside of the bar in seven fathom water, to wait for the tide, as the current runs at the rate of six and seven knots an hour, and there not being more than one and a half fathom water over the bar. Captain Feen, conceiving he could make out a channel, kept the starboard shore on board close in shore. The soundings, after passing the bar, where seven fathoms, then ten, and regularly decreasing to two fathoms at the distance of twenty miles from the bar, where we were obliged to bring up, not having sufficient water to proceed further. From the entrance of the harbour we encountered shoals for the first ten miles, having a very narrow channel between them. We then continued our course up the harbour in a whale-boat. Having advanced about two miles farther, we found, on the northern shore, a quantity of coal. The first we observed was on the beach, and washed by the salt water—an immense bed, but how deep we could not ascertain. On further inspection, we found the bank from the river was nearly all coal, in strata of six feet thick, then a few feet strata of clay, and then coal again. We much lamented the impossibility of proceeding with the brig to this place. On the following day, we continued our course up the harbour to the entrance of Gordon River: we computed the distance from the mouth of the harbour to Gordon River to be about fifty miles. Pursuing our course up the river, we arrived at the First Falls (similar to the Falls of Derwent), and which we considered to be fifty miles further inland, through, as we supposed, the western moun-

tains, as it runs nearly due east from the harbour's mouth. We then procured our cargo by drifting the wood down to the brig; and on our return down the river, Captain Feen made another attempt to sound a passage, in which he happily succeeded—so that there is no doubt but any vessel that can cross the bar at the entrance, may go within half a mile of the Falls, and lay at anchor within ten yards of the coal mine. The mountains on the northern shore, where the coal is, are barren, but the rest are generally covered with myrtle and pine.—Yours, &c.
DENNIS M'CARTY."

In addition to the above great discovery of an inexhaustible mine of coal, coal has been found at various places on the isle, and more is likely to be discovered on continuing our researches. Good slate has been found; and a limestone quarry has been opened and worked within a mile and a half of Hobart Town, the mortar from which is extremely good for masons' work, but not so good as shell-lime (which is to be had in the greatest abundance) for the plasterer's use. For the benefit of the farmer, most excellent marle abounds everywhere; and limestone has been discovered in various parts of the country. On Mr Gunning's beautiful estate at the Coal River, lime of a very good quality has been made, and might be carried on to any extent. From these two natural productions, limestone and marle, we derive immediate and future advantages: immediate, from the facility with which lime can be obtained for erecting buildings on the newly-settled farms, and for the improvement of the buildings on the old;—the fu-

ture advantage is, that when the general rich, and highly fertile, soil of the isle should be exhausted by a succession of crops, or a system of bad husbandry, then the lime and marle will be manures of incalculable value. But so very rich and productive is the soil, and so genial the climate to every species of husbandry, that it will be a long series of years before recourse must be had to either one or the other.—These are natural advantages the country of Port Jackson doth not possess, and which will enable the agriculturists of Van Diemen's Land to carry on their concerns with much greater success than the inhabitants of Port Jackson will ever be enabled to do; as neither marle nor limestone have hitherto been found on the eastern side of the Blue Mountains.

We cannot but highly applaud the enterprising mind of Mr D. M'Carty, in exploring these harbours. Scarce had the discovery of them been announced by Mr Kelly, than he resolved to visit them. In his first attempt he was so unfortunate as to lose his schooner at Port Davey. On his return to Hobart Town, his ardour to pursue this object was unsubdued, although he had met with so severe a loss—rising superior to the difficulties he had encountered, and to the hazards and perils he was likely to meet with on a tempestuous and almost unknown coast. He again sailed in his brig, and was so happy as to surmount every obstacle in his perilous voyage, and to return in safety, with a valuable cargo as the reward of his toil.

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

[The following curious Extract, relating to the sale of lands in Scotland in the thirteenth century, is taken from the MS. Chartulary of Kelso, preserved in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates. It is valuable, because it throws some light on the state of property in this kingdom during these dark ages—on the manner in which the important contract of sale was conducted—on the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the prevalence of the Roman Law at this remote period in our Island.]

Vendicio terre in Waldefgate, 1290.
OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Thomas de Ravinischer Salutem in Dno. Noverit universitas vestra quod cum ego tanto ere alieno essem oneratus quod creditoribus meis satisfieri non possit nisi terra mea in Waldefgate in villa de Berewyc, quam tunc solummodo habui in manu mea vendicetur, atque compulsus essem judicialiter per Ballivos Dni Regis et eciam Dni Abbatis de Kalchou, modis omnibus ad satisfactionem hujusmodi debitorum con-

siderans, quod aliunde pecuniam habere non potui nisi de dicta terra, ipsam terram cum omnibus edificijs et alijs pertinencijs suis ad dictam terram spectantibus, vel spectare valentibus, jacentem inter terram quondam Stephani de Hose, ex parte orientali, et terram quondam Michel de Abirden ex parte occidentali, per diversas et sufficientes oblationes factas in curia, ad exoneracionem hujusmodi debitorum, dictis abbati et conventui de Kalchou tanquam capitalibus Dnis ejusdem feodi, vendidi et presenti scripto meo confirmavi pro me et heredibus meis vel assignatis, et jus quod habui vel habere potui in dicta terra cum edificijs et pertinencijs suis pro me et heredibus meis vel assignatis, extunc et exnunc per fustum et baculum merâ et spontaneâ voluntate, in plena curia dicti Dni Abbatis apud Berewyc sursum reddidi et quietum clamavi pro sexaginta libris sterlingorum mihi premanibus totaliter solutis, de qua pecunia plene et integre reputo me pro pacato exceptioni non numerate non tradite et non recepte pecunie penitus et expressé renunciando, et si contingat me vel heredes meos contrâ istam vendicionem et quietum clamacionem, seu aliquem alium vice nostra nomine nostro, mandato, consensu, procuracione, vel ratihabicione nostra in aliquo facere vel venire, obligo me et heredes meos ad solucionem quatuor viginti librarum fabricæ ecclesie de Kalchou, nomine dampnorum et interesse solvendarum antequam in aliqua lite audiamur. Subjiciens me et heredes meos jurisdictioni et cohercioni Dni Archidiaconi Laudonie vel ejus officiali qui pro tempore fuerint, quod possint me et heredes meos sine causæ cognicione et strepitu judiciali per sententias nostras de die in diem fulminandam compellere et cohercere, ad observandum omnia et singula premissa, et eciam quosque eisdem Abbati et conventui de dictis quatuor viginti librarum nomine ecclesie sue plenarie fuerit satisfactum pacto vendicionis hujusmodi nihilominus in suo robore duranturo nullo proponendo obstante. In ejus rei testimonium Sigillum meum presentibus est appensum Datum apud Berewyc die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli anno Dni m^o cc^o nonages. Hijs testibus—(none added.)

'COMMISSIOUN FOR EXAMINATING OF WITCHEIS.'

[This and the following article will serve to illustrate the opinions and practice of our rulers in former times, in regard to that singular phenomenon in the history of the human mind—the supposed crime of witchcraft. The documents are sufficiently plain, and do not seem to require, at present, either elucidation or comment. Should we hereafter resume the subject, it may be useful to refer to them.]

(Apud Haliruidhous, Oct. 26, 1591.)

FORSAMEKLE as the kingis Maiestie, with aduys of the Lordis of his secrete counsale, hes gevin and grantit, and be thir presentis gevis and grantis, his hienes full power and commissioun, expres bidding and charge, to his trusty and weil-belouit counsallouris, Schir Johne Cocburne of Ormestoun, Justice Clerk; Maister David McKgill of Nesbitt, advocat; As alswa to Mr Robert Bruce and Johnne Dunkiesoun, ministeris; Williame Littill, prouest of Edinburgh; and Johnne Arnot, burges thairof; or any three of thame coniunctlie; All and sindrie personis, alsweill thame quhilkis ar alreddy convict, or vtheris quhilkis ar detenit captiue, and hes confessit, and sum that hes not confessit; As alswa as ar dilaitit, or that heirefter sal be accused and dilaited, off committing, vsing, and practizing of witchcraft, sorcherie, inchantment, and vtheris divilish divyvis, to the dishonour of god, sklender of his worde, perrelling of thair awne saullis, abusing of the commoun people, and grite contempt of god, his maiestie, auctoritie, and lawis: To call and convene befor the saidis commissiounaris, or any three of them coniunctlie, as said is, alsoft as neid beis; And thame to try, inquire, and examinat; Thair depositionis to putt in write; and the same to reporte to his Hienes and his counsale, To the effect thai may be putt to the knaledge of ane assyis, and Justice ministrat as effeiris; Or sic vther ordour takin with thame as to his Maiestie and his said counsaill sall be thocht maist meit and convenient: The personis wilfull, or refuse-and to declair the veritie, To putt to tortour, or sic vther punishment to vse, and caus be vsit, as may move thame to utter the treuth; And generallie all and sindrie vtheris thingis

to do and vse that heirin is requisite to be done ; Firm and stable haldand ; and for to hald all and quhatsumevir thingis the saidis commissionaris, or ony three of thame coniuinctlie, as said is, sall lauchfullie do herein.

(Acta Sec. Conc.)

COMMISSION FOR TRYING JOHN STEWART AND MARGARET BARCLAY, ACCUSED OF WITCHCRAFT.—1618.

JAMES, &c.—Forsamekle as it is vnderstand to the lordis of secrete counsall, that John Stewart, vagabound, and Margaret Barclay, spous to Archibald Deane, burges of Irwing, war laithlie tane and apprehendit be the magistratis of our burgh of Irwing, vpoun most probable and cleire presumptioun of thair practizeing of witchcraft aginis John Deane, burges of Irwing, And procuring thairby the distruction of the said Johne, and the drowning and perisheing of the schip called the Gift of God, of Irwing, and of the hail personis and goods being thairintill ; Lykas the said Johne Stewart, vpoun examinatioun, hes cleirlye and pounktallie confessit the saidis vilishe practizes ; and the said Margaret, foolishhe lie presumeing by her denyall to eshew tryall and pvnishment, doeth most obduredlie deny the treuth of that mater, notwithstanding that the said Johnne constantlie avowis the same vpoun her, and that diuerss vtheris cleir and evident verificacionis ar product a-gainis hir, as in the proces of examinatoun, tane in the mater scene, and considerit be the lordis of our privie counsell, at lenth is contentit : Quhairfor, necessar it is that Justice be ministrat vpoun the saidis personis, conforme to the lawis of our realme ; For quhilk purposis we haif maid and constitut, and be the tennour heirof makis and constitutes, our louittis, John Peeblis, lait provest of Irwing, Alland Dunlop and James Quhyte, bailleis of our said burgh, and John Blair, late baillie of the same, or ony tua of thame coniuinctlie, our Justices in that pairt, to the effect underwrittin : Gevand, grantand, committand vnto thame, or ony tua of thame, our full power, commissioun, expres bidding, and charge, To call the saidis personis befor thame, and to re-examine thame vpoun the said cryme of witchcraft, and vpoun the particular pointis, headis,

and articles alreddie deponit and confessit aganis the said Margaret, and vpoun sic vther circumstances as may drawe hir to a discourie and confessioun of the treuth ; and for this effect to confront hir and the said John Stewart, and sic vther personis as hes or can depone aganis her : And gif she sall continew constant and obdured in her denyall, with power to thame to put her to tortur ; With power also to thame, or ony tua of thame, Justice courtis, ane or mae, at quhatsumevir place or places, and upon quhatsumevir day or dayis, lauchfull and convenient, To sett, begin, affix, affirme, and continew Suittis, to mak be callit absentis, to amerchiat vnlawis, escheatis, and amerchiamentis of the saidis courtis, to ask, lift, and raise, and for the same, yf neid be, to pound and distrenzie : And in the saidis courtis, the foirsaidis John Stewart and Margaret Barclay vpoun pannell to present, be dittay to acuse, and tham to the knowlege of ane assyse to put, and as they sal be fund culpable or innocent of the said cryme, to cause Justice be ministrat vpoun thame for the said cryme, conform to the laws of our realme ; Assysis needfull for this effect, ilk persone, under the pane of xl pund, to sumond, warne, cheis, elect, and cause be sworne, clerkis, serjandis, dempstars, and all vther officiaris, and members of court neidfull, to mak, create, substitute, and ordain, for whom they sal be holdin to answer : And generalie, &c. ; firme and stable, &c. ; chargeing, &c. Gevin vnder our signet, At Ed^l, the second day of Junij ; and of our Reigne, the 16. and fyftieane yearis. (Sic subscriptur.)

AL. CHANCEL. MAR. BINING.
KILSATYH.

(Acta Sec. Conc.)

BOND OF ALLIANCE BETWIXT THE EARLS OF HUNTLY, MARISCHALL, AND ERROLL.—1543.

[The following copy of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between three Scottish Chieftains, of great pride and potency in their day, has been transcribed from the original paper, in the possession of a gentleman of this city. James V., whose high notions of regal prerogative, notwithstanding his gay and chivalrous manners, proved very offensive to many of his factious and arrogant barons, had died on the 13th of the preceding December, of a broken heart, after the disgraceful rout at

Solway; and a minority, which promised such full scope for the pursuit of feudal ambition or vengeance, was not to be overlooked by a nobility who boasted hereditary claims to more than regal authority in their respective jurisdictions.—Huntly was killed twenty years afterwards in a conflict with the Regent, Earl of Murray, at Corrichie; the other two died in their beds.]

The Bond betwix my Lords Erle Marshall and Erroll.

AT Huntlie, the nyntene day of Februar, the year of God I^m V^e fourty and thre (1643) yeiris. It is appointit, aggregit, and finaly endit betwix nobill and mychty Lordis, George Erle of Huntlie, William Erle Marscheall, and George Erle of Erroll, in maner as eftir followis, that is to say, for observing and keeping of hartlie kindness, according to proximitie of bluid, and allya, and for guid rewle to be kept in the north partis of Scotland, the saidis Erle Marscheall and Erroll sall accompany in all radis, hosting, and conventionis, with kyne, friendis, and servandis dependand on tham, with the said George Erle of Huntlie; and all thre their actionis and causes sall be ane; and the said Erle of Huntlie sall not do *by* the saidis William and Georges counsallis, nor pass to nane conventionne *but* thair awyss and consent thareto, nor thay inlikwyse *by* his awyss and consent; and that nother of the saidis Erlis sall purchess *by* thaimselfes, and of thar causing, otheris kindemen, takkis, rowmis, teindis, or steddings, *but* otheris awysse in tyme cumin; and in case that ony discord or distance happen betuix ony of the saidis Earlis, thar friendis or servandis, they sall coneur incontinently, and cause reformatione be made *but* violence according to the falt; and that nane of the saidis Erlis sall make equale band *but* the awyss of otheris; and gif ony insurrection ryse within this realme, that nane of tham sall pass thareto, *but* the awyss of otheris, and sall coneur for the commoun weil of the realme and thairselfes; and for the fulfilling and observing of the premisses, all the saidis thre Erles ar suorne and oblist be thair grit athis, the haly Evangelis tuechit, ilk ane to otheris, and under the painis of infamatè and perjurie; and this present obblissing to indure for thair lyfetyemes. In witness hereof, the saidis Erlis hes interchangeably subscrivit this writ with their handis,

day, yeir, and place aboun writin, befor thir witnesses, Alexander Ogilvy of that Ilk, Patriek Chene of Esilmount, Nknyght, and Thomas Menzies of Pettfodellis, Comptrollar, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE, Erll of Huntly.
WYLZAN, Erll Marshall.
GEORGE, Erll of Erroll.

LETTERS FROM MONTROSE, QUEENSBERRY, &c. TO GRAHAME OF CLAVERHOUSE.

[The following letters, addressed to the celebrated Colonel Grahame of Claverhouse, afterwards Viscount Dundee, are printed from the originals in the possession of a gentleman in Edinburgh. The first, from the Marquis of Montrose, appears to have been written about the time that the Duke of York commenced his infamous career in Scotland, during his brother's reign. The second is addressed to Claverhouse by Queensberry and other members of the privy council, under the immediate apprehension of Argyle's invasion, in 1685.]

For the Laird of Claverhous.

SIR,—Yow cannot imagine how overjoyed I should be to have any employment att my disposall that wer worthy of your acceptance, nor how much I am ashamed to offer yow any thing so far below yo^r merit as that of being my lieutenant, tho I be fully perswaded that it will be a step to a much more considerable employment, and will give yow occasion to confirme the Duke in the just and good opinion which I do assure yow he has of yow; he being a person that judges not of people's worth by the ranke they ar in. I do not know, after all this, in what termes nor with what confidence I can express my desyr to have yow accept of this mean and inconsiderable offer; whither by endeavouring to magnifie it all I can, and telling yow y^t it is y^e first troupe of y^e D. of York's regiment, y^t I am to raise it in Scotland, and y^t I pretend that non but gentlemen should rid in it, or by telling yow that I am promised to be very quickly advanced, and y^t yow shall ether succed to me, or share w^t me in my advancement. I can say no mor, but that yow will oblide me in it beyond expression. I do not expect any answer to this while I am here; for I do resolve to be at Edin^g against y^e 1st or 2d day of y^e next moneth, where if yow be not already, I earnestly intreat yow would be pleased

to meet, Sir, Yo^r. most affectionat
cousin and servant,

(Signed) MONTROSE.
London, Feb. 19.

For Collonell Grame of Clavers.

(For his Majestie's speciall service.)

SIR,—The Lo. Comissioner shewd
y^r. letter. If there be any danger by
horse, it most be from the Border ; so
propose what yow judge expedient,
and writt it to y^e. E. of Dumbarton.
The army is thus posted: the foot,
horse, and dragoons, which were w^t.
L^t. Gen^l. Drum^d. and Coll. Dowglas,
are at or near Air ; what can be spared
from this will goe thither also. The
militia, which revendevoues at Lith-
gow, are to be posted at Glasgow till
they be put in order. Marq^t. of Athole
will have above 3000 in Argyleshyr ;
the Marq^t. of Huntly some more at
Lochness-head, but not so soon ; Athole
being already into Argyle. Charles
Campbell, sonne to Argyle, is levying
in Argyle some heritors ; and toward
300 commons have joined him. Argyle
keeps y^e. sea w^t. 5 ships ; the frigats
will be with him shortly. The king
hath sent commissions to Coll. Dowglas
and you, as brigadeers both of horse
and foot : Dowglas is prior in date.
Ships by both seas are comeing on
Argyle ; and some arnes, both for
horse and foot, are comeing hither by
a yacht. Wee hear y^t. about 30 hors-
men came over y^e. Border, and returned
in few hours. Wee have writt to
Feilding, who is deputy governour of
Carlyle, to correspond w^t. yow, and wee
desyre yow may w^t. him. Lett us hear
freq^{tly}, and yow shall have still return
from, Sir, Your affectionat friends and
servants,

(Signed) QUEENSBERRIE, Com^r.
PERTH, Cancell.
DUNBARTON.
TARBAT.

Ed^r. 23 May 1685.

— Haste Feilding's letter to him.

LEITH BATH STOVE.

[The following curious old handbill is re-
printed, *literatim*, from a copy preserved
in the Advocates' Library. It is without
date, but is probably as old, at least, as
the beginning of last century.]

1

At Leith there is a Bath-Stove, E-
rected and set up by William Paul,
after the fashion of Poland and Ger-
many, which is approven by all the
Doctors of Physick and Apothecaries
in Edinburgh, and elsewhere: As also
by all Travellers and Gentlemen, To
be a Sovereign Remedy in curing of
all Diseases, and for preventing of
sicknesses both of young and old,
Men, VVomen, and Children, from
half-year upward : VVith the help of
Doctors of Physick thereto.

The foresaid Bath-Stove will con-
tain twelve or fifteen Persons, which
will be bathed in half an hours time
after they enter the Bathe. Likewise
if they repair as they do to Bathes in
other countreyes, this Bathe is able to
give content to Fourscore Persons a-
day.

The Diseases that are commonly
Cured by the said Bathe, are these :
The Hydropsie, the Gout, Deafnesse,
the Itch, sore Eyes, the Cold, unsen-
sibleness of the Flesh, the trembling
Axes, the Irish Ague, cold Defluxions
inwardly, the Melancholick disease,
the Collick, and all naturall diseases
that are Curable. *Probatum est.*

The Degrees and Prices of the Bath-
Stove.

The first Degree, for preserving the Health,.....	} l. sh. d. 00 12 00 Scots.
The second Degree, for giving or pro- curing Health,...	
The third Degree, for bringing out hidden Diseases out of the Bones and Inward parts,	} 01 04 00
For Bathing of Maides and Chil- dren,.....	
For every Cupping Glasse,.....	} 00 04 00

Ye shall have all the dayes of the
week for men to Bathe, except Friday,
which is reserv'd for Women and Chil-
dren.

This Bathe is to be used at all times
and seasons, both Summer and Win-
ter ; and every Person that comes to
Bathe, must bring clean Linines with
them for their own use, especially
clean Shirts.

This Bath-Stove is to be found in
Alexander Hayes Closse, over against
the Entry of Babylon, betwixt the Tol-
booth and the Shore.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN IN A HIGHLAND GLEN.

To whom belongs this Valley fair,
That sleeps beneath the filmy air,
Even like a living Thing!
Silent,—as Infant at the breast,—
Save a still sound that speaks of rest,
That streamlet's murmuring!

The Heavens appear to love this vale;
There, clouds with scarce-seen motion sail,
Or 'mid the silence lie!
By that blue arch this beautiful Earth
Mid Evening's hour of dewy mirth
Seems bound unto the sky.

O! that this lovely Vale were mine!
Then, from glad youth to calm decline,
My years would gently glide;
Hope would rejoice in endless Dreams,
And Memory's oft-returning gleams
By Peace be sanctified.

There would unto my soul be given,
From presence of that gracious Heaven,
A Piety sublime;
And thoughts would come of mystic mood,
To make in this deep solitude
Eternity of Time!

And did I ask to whom belonged
This Vale?—I feel that I have wronged
Nature's most gracious soul!
She spreads her glories o'er the Earth,
And all her Children from their birth
Are joint-heirs of the whole!

Yea! long as Nature's humblest Child
Hath kept her Temple undefiled
By sinful sacrifice,
Earth's fairest scenes are all his own,
He is a Monarch, and his Throne
Is built amid the skies! N.

THE WIDOW'D MOTHER.

BESIDE her Babe, who sweetly slept,
A widow'd Mother sat and wept
O'er years of love gone by;
And as the sobs thick-gathering came,
She murmur'd her dead Husband's name
Mid that sad lullaby.

Well might that lullaby be sad,
For not one single friend she had
On this cold-hearted Earth;

VOL. I.

The sea will not give back its prey—
And they were wrapt in foreign clay
Who gave the Orphan birth.

Stedfastly as a star doth look
Upon a little murmuring brook,
She gazed upon the besom
And fair brow of her sleeping Son—
“O merciful Heaven! when I am gone
“Thine is this earthly blossom!”

While thus she sat—a sunbeam broke
Into the room;—the Babe awoke,
And from his cradle smiled!
Ah, me! what kindling smiles met there!
I know not whether was more fair,
The Mother or her Child!

With joy fresh-sprung from short alarms,
The smiler stretched his rosy arms,
And to her bosom leapt—
All tears at once were swept away,
And said a face as bright as day,—
“Forgive me! that I wept!”

Sufferings there are from Nature sprung,
Ear hath not heard, nor Poet's tongue
May venture to declare;
But this as Holy-Writ is sure,
“The griefs she bids us here endure
“She can herself repair!” N.

SONNET,

On the Spirit of Domestic Happiness.

ALBION! a tutelary Power is thine,
Who lifts thy name among the nations high,
Radiant as Seraph, though of earthly line,
The Eldest-born of Love and Liberty.
A tranquil glory sits upon her face,
That speaks a spirit worthy of her birth;
Though bright with beauty, majesty, and
grace,
Her chosen dwelling is the Cottage-Hearth.
There calm she reigns, while sinless Bliss
beguiles
The evening-hours with vows of endless
truth,
While round her knees the lisping Baby
smiles,
Or garrulous Age repeats the tale of Youth.
Though calm her soul as Ocean's wavless
breast,
Wo to that Tyrant who shall break her rest!
N.

3 S

SONNET

To a young Lady caressing her infant Brother.

O TAKE not, dearest Mary! from my view
That gentle boy, who, in thy fond embrace
Delighted smiling, lends more winning grace
Unto thy airy form and blooming hue.
'Tis sweet on these young eyes of liquid blue
To gaze—and in the features of a face,
Where nought of Ill hath stamp't unhallow'd
trace,
To read "whate'er is Lovely, Pure, and
True."

Ah! happy Child! too soon the Early Dew
Of youth shall fade, and scorching suns de-
stroy

The Vernal Freshness time can ne'er renew!
Yet sip a while the Flysian draught of joy—
Yet dream a little longer safe from harms—
No ill can reach thee in these angel arms!
E.

SONNET

To a revered Female Relative.

LADY, when I behold thy thoughtful eye,
Dwelling benignantly upon thy Child,
Or hear thee, in maternal accents mild,
Speak of Departed Friends so tenderly—
It seems to me as years now long gone by
Were come again, with early visions fraught,
And hopes sublime, and heavenly musings,
caught

From those kind eyes that watch'd my in-
fancy!

Friend of my Mother! often in my heart
Thy kindred image shall with Her's arise,
The thro' of holier feeling to impart;
And aye that gentle Maid, whom sweetest
ties

Of human care around thy soul entwine,
Shall with a brother's love be bound to mine.
Aug. 29, 1812. E.

SONNET

To an Infidel.

ALL is in change,—yet there is nothing lost:
The dew becomes the essence of the flower
Which feeds the insect of the sunny hour,—
Now leaf, now pinion;—though the hills
were tost

By the wild whirlwinds, like the summer
dust,

Would not an atom perish;—Nature's
power

Knows not annihilation, and her dower
Is universal Fitness never lost.

Is all eternal, save the Mind of Man,—
The masterpiece and glory of the whole,
The wonder of creation?—is a span

To limit the duration of the Soul—
To drop ere its career is well begun,
Like a proud steed far distant from the goal.
G.

FRIENDSHIP.

CELESTIAL Friendship! if yet ne'er pro-
fan'd

Thy hallow'd Shrine hath in my heart re-
main'd,

Still foster there, with undecaying flame,
Affections worthy of thy sacred name,
And give to cheer this dark'ning Path be-
low

The cordial joys congenial spirits know.—
While o'er the Past I linger with a sigh,
And mark Affliction's storms impending
night—

The airy visions of Life's opening day,
And Manhood's brighter dreams all past
away—

Yet—ere the bosom's genial fires depart,
And care and sadness settle round the heart—
Oh! yet before those Evil Days begin,
When all grows dark without, and cold
within,—

Come, Heavenly Power! with hope-reviving
ray,

And chase the brooding Shadows far away,
Pour on my soul thy sweet and tranquil
light,

Like softest moonshine stealing on the night,
And bid immortal Faith thy lamp illumine,
Undimm'd through life—unquench'd ev'n
in the tomb! S.

LINES ON THE GRAVE OF A CHILD.

OH, sweet my Baby! liest thou here,
So low, so cold, and so forsaken?
And cannot a sad Father's tear

Thy once too lovely smiles awaken?
Ah, no! within this silent tomb

Thy Parents' hopes receive their doom!

Oh, sweet my Baby! round thy brow
The Rose and Yew are twin'd together;
The Rose was blooming—so wast Thou—
Too blooming far for Death to gather.

The Yew was green,—and green to me
For ever lives thy Memory.

I have a flower, that press'd the mouth
Of one upon his cold bier lying,
To me more fragrant than the South,
O'er banks of op'ning violets flying;
Although its leaves look pale and dry,
How blooming to a Father's eye!

Oh, sweet my Baby! is thine head
Upon a rocky pillow lying?

And is the dreary grave thy bed—
Thy lullaby a Father's sighing?

Oh, chang'd the hour since thou didst rest
Upon a Mother's faithful breast!

Oh! can I e'er forget the kiss
I gave thee on that morn of mourning,—
That last sad tender parting bliss
From Innocence to God returning!

Mayst thou repay that kiss to me,
In realms of bright eternity!

D. F. A.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lalla Rookh. An Oriental Romance.
By THOMAS MOORE. 4to. London, Longman and Co. 1817.

(Concluded from page 285.)

WHEN we gave our readers an account of the "Veiled Prophet of Khorasan," and "Paradise and the Peri," the romance of Lalla Rookh had just been presented to the public, and some anxiety was naturally felt by the friends and admirers of Mr Moore, respecting its ultimate destiny. For the first time, he had come forward as the author of a long and continuous work; and while they, who saw in his former short compositions convincing and satisfactory evidence that he had the strength and power of a poet, confidently hoped that his oriental romance would entitle him to sit by the side of his loftiest contemporaries, others, again, who had hitherto regarded him in the light of an elegant and graceful versifier merely, were afraid that he had rashly committed himself in too great an undertaking, and anticipated failure, discomfiture, and defeat. On the first appearance, therefore, of this work, there was a kind of doubting, and pausing hesitation and perplexity, in the minds of those readers who think it better to criticise than to admire; and who, instead of yielding to the genial sense of delight which the inspiration of genius awakens, are intent only on the discovery of faults, defects, and imperfections, and ever seeking opportunities of displaying their own acumen and perspicacity. But this wavering uncertainty in the public mind soon gave way to favourable decision; and the carping criticism of paltry tastes and limited understandings faded before that burst of admiration with which all enlightened spirits hailed the beauty and magnificence of Lalla Rookh; and it was universally acknowledged throughout Britain, that the star of Moore's genius, which had long been seen shining on the horizon, had now reached its altitude in heaven, and burnt with unobscured glory among its surrounding luminaries.

As, however, a two-guinea quarto must have a comparatively slow circu-

lation, it is probable that many of our readers have not yet seen this delightful romance, and will be obliged to us for an analysis of the "Fire Worshipers" and "The Light of the Haram," with such extracts as may enable them to judge for themselves of the poetical genius which they display. They must bear in remembrance the wild and supernatural majesty of the Veiled Prophet—the pomp and magnificence of his array, when waging war against tyranny and superstition—the demoniac and remorseless wickedness of his soul, rendered fierce and savage by the hideous aspect with which nature had cursed him—his scorn, and mockery, and insult, and murder, of all the best hopes, and passions, and aspirations of humanity—his headlong and precipitous career, whether in victory or defeat—his sinful and insane enjoyment of distraction, misery, and blood—and, finally, his last mortal repast, where he sat alone amid the poisoned carcasses of his deluded proselytes,—and that fearful plunge into annihilation from the shipwreck of his insatiable ambition, which left on earth only the remembrance of his name and the terror of his guilt. In contrast with this mysterious Personification, they will remember the pure and lofty faith of the heroic Azim in the creed and destiny of the Impostor—his agony on discovering the delusion under which he had cherished such elevating dreams—his silent, and uncomplaining, and rooted despair, when he finds his Zelica the prey of sin and insanity—his sudden apparition, like a War-God, among the triumphant troops of the Caliph—and at last, when his victorious career is closed, his retirement into solitude, and his calm and happy death, a gray-haired man, on the grave of her he had loved, and whose Vision, restored to former innocence and beauty, comes to bless the hour of his dissolution. Powerfully and beautifully drawn as these two Characters are, and impressive when separately considered, it will be felt that the most striking effect is produced by their opposition, and that the picture of wicked ambition, relent-

less cruelty, insatiable licentiousness, and blaspheming atheism, stands more prominently forward from the canvass, when placed beside that of self-neglecting heroism, forgiving generosity, pure love, and lofty devotion.

But if the wild tale of the Veiled Prophet possessed the imagination of our readers, and awoke all their shuddering sympathies, they will not easily forget the mild and gentle beauties of "Paradise and the Peri," and will turn to it, from the perusal of the other, with such feelings of placid delight as when the soul reposes on the sunny slope of a pastoral hill, after its descent from the grim cliffs of a volcanic mountain. Never was a purer and more dazzling light shed over the dying countenance of a self-devoted patriot, than over that hero whose heart's blood the Peri carries to Paradise. There is no needless description—no pouring out of vague and general emotions—none of the common-places of patriotism; but the story of the fallen Hero tells itself. The situation is all in all; his last sighs are breathed beneath the overshadowing wings of a celestial creature, sympathizing in her own fall with the sorrows of humanity; and lying thus by the blood-stained waters of his native river, with the red blade broken in his hand, what more beautiful and august picture can be conceived of unconquerable Virtue? The second picture, of the Lovers dying of the Plague, is not less exquisite. The soul is at once filled with that fear and horror which the visitation strikes through its vital blood; while, at the same time, the loveliness, the stillness, the serenity of the scene in which Death is busy, chaining the waves of passion into a calm,—do most beautifully coalesce with the pure love and perfect resignation of the youthful victims, till the heart is left as happy in the contemplation of their quiet decease, as if Love had bound them to life and enjoyment. Yet the concluding picture of the sinless Child and the repentant Ruffian is perhaps still more true to poetry and to nature. Never did genius so beautify religion; never did an uninspired pen so illustrate the divine sentiment of a divine Teacher. What a dark and frightful chasm is heard to growl between the smiling sleep of the blessed Infant and the wakeful remorse of the despairing Murderer! By what bridge

shall the miserable wretch walk over to that calm and dreamlike land where his own infancy played? For, red though be his hands and his soul, he was once like that spotless Child. The poet feels—deeply feels that sentiment of our Christian Religion, which alone would prove its origin to have been divine; and representing repentance as the only operation of spirit by which our human nature can be restored from the lowest depth of perdition to its first state of comparative innocence, he supposes its first-shed tears not only to save the soul of the weeper, but, by a high and mysterious agency, to open the gates of Paradise to the Peri, as if the sacred shower alike restored, refreshed, and beautified, mortal and immortal Beings.

We feel that our remembrances have carried us away from our present main object. Yet we hope for indulgence. Poetry is not framed for the amusement of a passing hour. The feelings it excites are lodged in the depths of every meditative soul, and when it is considered what undue influence the low-born cares and paltry pursuits of ordinary existence seem, by a kind of mournful necessity, to exert over the very best natures, it can never be a vain or useless occupation, to recall before us those pure and lofty visions which are created by the capacities rather than the practices of the spirit within us, and with which our very sympathy proves the grandeur and magnificence of our destiny.

The ground-work of the "Fire Worshippers," is the last and fatal struggle of the Ghebers, or Persians of the old religion, with their Arab conquerors. With the interest of this contest, there is combined (as is usual in all such cases) that of a love story; and though we confess ourselves hostile in general to this blending of individual with general feelings, as destructive of the paramount importance of the one, and the undivided intensity of the other; yet, in this instance, great skill is shewn in the combination of the principal and subordinate adventures, and if there be an error of judgment in such a plan, it is amply atoned for by the vigour and energy of the execution. The scene is laid on the Persian side of the gulph which separates that country from Arabia, and is sometimes known by the name of Oman's Sea. The Fire Wor-

shippers have at last been driven to take refuge in an inaccessible rock hanging over the sea, the last solitary link of that stupendous chain of mountains stretching down from the Caspian. From this den they hold out defiance to the Emir al Hassan; and their chief, Hafed, the last hope of Iran, is clothed, in the imagination of the terrified Mahomedans, with all the attributes of an infernal spirit. Among his own followers, he is adored for his beauty, his valour, his patriotism, and his piety. The sacred fire is kept constantly kindled on the summit of the cliff—all hope of preserving it from extinction is finally gone—but Hafed and his Ghebers have sworn to perish in its flames, rather than submit to the Arabian yoke. A horn is hung over the battlements; and when it is heard pealing through the solitary cliffs, it is to be the signal of their voluntary doom, and they are then to be mingled with the holy and symbolical element of their worship. The love story, which is of a wild and romantic character, is in some measure instrumental in the final catastrophe. Hafed, one dark midnight, has scaled a solitary tower, in which he believes the Emir sleeps, with the purpose, we suppose, of putting him to death; though we are afterwards inconsistently enough told, that had he found his enemy, he would have spared his life. He there finds Hinda, the young, artless, innocent, and beautiful Arabian maid—whose heart, soul, and senses, are at once fascinated by the adventurous stranger. As yet she knows not whence he comes, whither he goes, to what country he belongs. At last he tells her the fatal truth, that he is a Gheber, and that on earth their destinies must be severed. The Emir, meanwhile, ignorant of these nocturnal meetings, laments the decay of his daughter's health and beauty, and sends her in a pinnace to breathe the air of her native Araby. He first communicates to her his intention of that night storming, by surprise, the fortress of the Fire-Worshippers, the secret access to which has been betrayed to him by a captive traitor. The pinnace, in a sudden storm, runs foul of a war bark of Hafed, and is captured. Hinda then discovers that her unknown lover is in truth that terrific being whom she had been taught to fear, detest, and abhor; but who now

beams upon her soul in the midst of his devoted warriors, in all the glory of heroism and piety. She informs him that he is betrayed. In all the agony of hopeless love, he sends her, with a chosen guard, in a skiff, away from danger—he sounds the horn of destiny—the Arabs storm the ravine that leads to the cliff—after a direful contest, they prevail—Hafed and one bosom friend alone survive, and drag their wounded bodies to the sacred pyre—the Chief lays his brother, who has just fallen down dead, on the pile—lights it with the consecrated brand,—

“ And with a smile
Of triumph, vaulting on the Pile,
In that last effort, ere the fires
Have harmed one glorious limb—expires.”

The death-pile illuminates rock and flood with its melancholy radiance—and Hinda, leaning in ghastly agonies against the mast of the skiff, beholds the tall shadowy figure of Hafed revealed before the burning pyre; and, shrieking out, “ ’tis he!” and springing as if to reach the blaze on which her dying looks are fixed, sinks into the sea,

“ Deep—deep, where never care or pain
Shall reach her innocent heart again!”

And here, unquestionably, the poem has come to a natural conclusion. But Mr Moore is not of that opinion, and thinks proper to make a Peri sing, “ beneath the dark sea,” a farewell dirge to “ Araby's daughter.” This dirge is of course filled with every image with which a Peri living beneath the dark sea may be supposed conversant; and we never recollect to have seen so laborious and cold a piece of mere ingenuity, immediately succeeding a catastrophe, which, though perhaps somewhat extravagant and unnatural, is both passionately conceived and expressed. The mind is left satisfied with the completion of their destiny; theirs was the real and living struggle of high passions, rendered higher by misfortune; and that heart-rending, life-destroying, necessity in which they were inextricably bound and delivered up to death, beyond all power of saving intervention, is that which gives to the poem all its human interest, and of which the pervading sense ought not to have been dispelled from our souls by the warblings of any imaginary creature, but should have been left to deepen and increase,—to fade or

die away in the solitary darkness of reflection.

We shall now endeavour, by extracts, to give our readers some idea of the execution of this fine Poem, the subject of which, and the story, is, we hope, clearly enough explained by the foregoing analysis.

We are thus introduced to Hinda, the heroine of the tale, and we think that, with the exception of the image of the serpent gazing on the emerald, which, in good truth, is but a sorry conceit, the description is most beautiful.

“ Light as the angel shapes that bless
An infant’s dream, yet not the less
Rich in all woman’s loveliness ;—
With eyes so pure, that from their ray
Dark Vice would turn abash’d away,
Blinded like serpents, when they gaze
Upon the emerald’s virgin blaze !
Yet, fill’d with all youth’s sweet desires,
Mingling the meek and vestal fires
Of other worlds with all the bliss,
The fond, weak tenderness of this !
A soul too, more than half divine,

Where, through some shades of earthly feeling,

Religion’s soften’d glories shine,

Like light through summer foliage stealing,

Shedding a glow of such mild hue,
So warm and yet so shadowy too,
As makes the very darkness there
More beautiful than light elsewhere !”

A striking picture is conveyed in the following six lines, of Hinda listening the approach of her lover’s skiff, from her airy tower :

“ Ev’n now thou seest the flashing spray,
That thights his oar’s impatient way ;
Ev’n now thou hear’st the sudden shock
Of his swift bark against the rock,
And stretchest down thy arms of snow,
As if to lift him from below !”

Her first interview with her lover, and all her bewildering emotions, are thus described :

“ She loves—but knows not whom she loves,
Nor what his race, nor whence he came ;—
Like one who meets, in Indian groves,

Some beauteous bird, without a name,
Brought by the last ambrosial breeze
From isles in th’ undiscover’d seas,
To shew his plumage for a day
To wondering eyes, and wing away !
Will he thus fly—her nameless lover ?

Alla forbid ! ’twas by a moon
As fair as this, while singing over
Some ditty to her soft Kanoon,
Alone, at this same witching hour,
She first beheld his radiant eyes
Gleam through the lattice of the bower,
Where nightly now they mix their sighs ;

And thought some spirit of the air
(For what could waft a mortal there ?)
Was pausing on his moonlight way
To listen to her lonely lay !

This fancy ne’er hath left her mind ;

And though, when terror’s swoon had
past,

She saw a youth of mortal kind,

Before her in obeisance cast,—

Yet often since, when he has spoken,

Strange, awful words,—and gleams have
broken

From his dark eyes, too bright to bear,

Oh ! she hath fear’d her soul was given

To some unhallowed child of air,

Some erring Spirit cast from heaven,

Like those angelic youths of old,

Who burned for maids of mortal mould,

Bewilder’d left the glorious skies,

And lost their heaven for woman’s eyes !

Fond girl ! nor fiend, nor angel he,

Who woos thy young simplicity ;

But one of earth’s impassioned sons,

As warm in love, as fierce in ire,

As the best heart whose current runs

Full of the Day-God’s living fire !”

There is infinite spirit, freedom, strength, and energy, in that part of the poem where Hinda discovers her lover to be a Gheber,—many fine and delicate touches of genuine pathos, and many bursts of uncontrollable passion. As for example :

“ ———— ‘ Hold, hold—thy words are
death—’

The stranger cried, as wild he flung
His mantle back, and show’d beneath

The Gheber belt that round him clung—

‘ Here, maiden, look—weep—blush to see

All that thy sire abhors in me !

Yes—I am of that impious race,

Those Slaves of Fire, who, morn and even,

Hail their Creator’s dwelling-place

Among the living lights of heaven !

Yes—I am of that outcast few,

To IRAN and to vengeance true,

Who curse the hour your Arabs came

To desolate our shrines of flame,

And swear, before God’s burning eye,

To break our country’s chains, or die !

Thy bigot sire—nay, tremble not—

He, who gave birth to those dear eyes,

With me is sacred as the spot

From which our fires of worship rise !

But know—’twas he I sought that night,

When, from my watch-boat on the sea,

I caught this turret’s glimmering light,

And up the rude rocks desperately

Rush’d to my prey—thou know’st the rest—

I climb’d the gory vulture’s nest,

And found a trembling dove within ;—

Thine, thine the victory—thine the sin—

If Love has made one thought his own,

That vengeance claims first—last—alone !

Oh ! had we never, never met,

Or could this heart ev’n now forget

How link’d, how bless’d we might have been,

Had fate not frown’d so dark between !

Hadst thou been born a Persian maid,
 In neighbouring valleys had we dwelt,
 Through the same fields in childhood play'd,
 At the same kindling altar knelt,—
 Then, then, while all those nameless ties,
 In which the charm of country lies,
 Had round our hearts been hourly spun,
 Till IRAN'S cause and thine were one ;—
 While in thy lute's awakening sigh
 I heard the voice of days gone by,
 And saw in every smile of thine
 Returning hours of glory shine !—
 While the wrong'd Spirit of our Land
 Liv'd, look'd, and spoke her wrongs
 through thee,—
 God ! who could then this sword withstand ?
 Its very flash were victory !
 But now—estrang'd, divorc'd for ever,
 Far as the grasp of Fate can sever ;
 Our only ties what love has wove,—
 Faith, friends, and country, sunder'd
 wide ;—

And then, then only, true to love,
 When false to all that's dear beside !
 Thy father, IRAN'S deadliest foe—
 Thyself, perhaps, ev'n now—but no—
 Hate never look'd so lovely yet !
 No—sacred to thy soul will be
 The land of him who could forget
 All but that bleeding land for thee !
 When other eyes shall see, unmoved,
 Her widows mourn, her warriors fall,
 Thou'lt think how well one Gheber lov'd,
 And for *his* sake thou'lt weep for all !
 But look—

With sudden start he turn'd
 And pointed to the distant wave,
 While lights, like charnel meteors, burn'd
 Bluely, as o'er some seaman's grave ;
 And fiery darts, at intervals,
 Flew up all sparkling from the main,
 As if each star, that nightly falls,
 Were shooting back to heaven again.—
 ' My signal lights !—I must away—
 Both, both are ruin'd, if I stay !
 Farewell—sweet life ! thou cling'st in vain—
 Now—vengeance !—I am thine again.'
 Fiercely he broke away, nor stopp'd,
 Nor look'd—but from the lattice dropp'd
 Down 'mid the pointed crags beneath,
 As if he fled from love to death.
 While pale and mute young HINDA stood,
 Nor mov'd, till in the silent flood
 A momentary plunge below
 Startled her from her trance of wo."

The length of these extracts prevents us from quoting the whole description of the hero Hafed ; but the following lines will shew that he was worthy to be the lover of Hinda, and the chief of the Fire-Worshippers :

Such were the tales that won belief,
 And such the colouring fancy gave
 To a young, warm, and dauntless Chief,—
 One who, no more than mortal brave,
 Fought for the land his soul ador'd,
 For happy homes and altars free,

His only talisman, the sword,—
 His only spell-word, Liberty !
 One of that ancient hero line,
 Along whose glorious current shine
 Names, that have sanctified their blood ;
 As Lebanon's small mountain flood
 Is render'd holy by the ranks
 Of sainted cedars on its banks !
 'Twas not for him to crouch the knee
 Tamely to Moslem tyranny ;—
 'Twas not for him, whose soul was cast
 In the bright mould of ages past,
 Whose melancholy spirit, fed
 With all the glories of the dead,
 Though fram'd for IRAN'S happiest years,
 Was born among her chains and tears !
 'Twas not for him to swell the crowd
 Of slavish heads, that shrinking bowed
 Before the Moslem as he pass'd,
 Like shrubs beneath the poison-blast—
 No—far he fled—indignant fled
 The pageant of his country's shame ;
 While every tear her children shed
 Fell on his soul like drops of flame ;
 And as a lover hails the dawn
 Of a first smile, so welcom'd he
 The sparkle of the first sword drawn
 For Vengeance and for Liberty !"

The description of the Hold of the Ghebers is vivid and picturesque :

" Around its base the bare rocks stood,
 Like naked giants, in the flood,
 As if to guard the Gulf across ;—
 While on its peak that brav'd the sky,
 A ruin'd temple tower'd, so high,
 That oft the sleeping albatross
 Struck the wild ruins with her wing,
 And from her cloud-rock'd slumbering
 Started—to find man's dwelling there
 In her own silent fields of air !
 Beneath, terrific caverns gave
 Dark welcome to each stormy wave
 That dash'd, like midnight revellers, in ;—
 And such the strange mysterious din
 At times throughout those caverns roll'd,—
 And such the fearful wonders told
 Of restless sprites imprison'd there,
 That bold were Moslem, who would dare,
 At twilight hour, to steer his skiff
 Beneath the Gheber's lonely cliff.

On the land side, those towers sublime,
 That seem'd above the grasp of Time,
 Were sever'd from the haunts of men
 By a wide, deep, and wizard glen,
 So fathomless, so full of gloom,
 No eye could pierce the void between ;
 It seem'd a place where Gholes might come
 With their foul banquets from the tomb,
 And in its caverns feed unseen.
 Like distant thunder from below,
 The sound of many torrents came ;
 Too deep for eye or ear to know
 If 'twere the sea's imprison'd flow,
 Or floods of ever-restless flame.
 For each ravine, each rocky spire,
 Of that vast mountain stood on fire ;
 And though for ever past the days,
 When God was worshipped in the blaze

That from its lofty altar shone,—
Though fled the priests, the votaries gone,
Still did the mighty flame burn on
Through chance and change, through good
and ill,

Like its own God's eternal will,
Deep, constant, bright, unquenchable !”

We shall conclude our extracts with the following exquisite description of a calm after a storm, and of Hinda awaking from a swoon of terror on board of the war-bark of Hafed ; than which last it is difficult to conceive any thing of the kind making a nearer approach to the definite distinctness of the sister-art of painting.

“ How calm, how beautiful comes on
The stilly hour, when storms are gone !
When warring winds have died away,
And clouds, beneath the glancing ray,
Melt off, and leave the land and sea
Sleeping in bright tranquillity.—
Fresh as if day again were born,
Again upon the lap of morn !

When the light blossoms, rudely torn
And scatter'd at the whirlwind's will,
Hang floating in the pure air, still,
Filling it all with precious balm,
In gratitude for this sweet calm ;
And every drop the thunder-showers
Have left upon the grass and flowers
Sparkles, as 'twere that lightning gem *
Whose liquid flame is born of them !

When, 'stead of one unchanging breeze,
There blow a thousand gentle airs,
And each a different perfume bears,—
As if the loveliest plants and trees
Had vassal breezes of their own,
To watch and wait on them alone,
And waft no other breath than theirs !
When the blue waters rise and fall,
In sleepy sunshine mantling all ;
And even that swell the tempest leaves
Is like the full and silent heavens
Of lovers' hearts, when newly blest—
Too newly to be quite at rest !

Such was the golden hour that broke
Upon the world when Hinda 'woke
From her long trance, and heard around
No motion but the waters' sound
Rippling against the vessel's side,
As slow it mounted o'er the tide.—
But where is she ?—her eyes are dark,
Are wilder'd still—is this the bark,
The same, that from Harmonia's bay
Bore her at morn,—whose bloody way
The sea-dog tracks ?—No ! strange and new
Is all that meets her wondering view.

Upon a galliot's deck she lies,
Beneath no rich pavilion's shade,
No plumes to fan her sleeping eyes,
Nor jasmine on her pillow laid.

* “ A precious stone of the Indies, called by the ancients Ceraunium, because it was supposed to be found in places where thunder had fallen,” &c.

But the rude litter, roughly spread
With war-cloaks, is her homely bed,
And shawl and sash, on javelins hung
For awning, o'er her head are flung.
Shuddering she look'd around—there lay

A group of warriors in the sun
Resting their limbs, as for that day
Their ministry of death were done.

Some gazing on the drowsy sea,
Lost in unconscious reverie ;
And some, who seem'd but ill to brook
That sluggish calm, with many a look
To the slack sail impatient cast,
As loose it flagg'd before the mast.”

On looking back to our extracts, we feel that they give a very inadequate idea of the high and varied excellence of Mr Moore's poetry. But from a poem of four long cantos, how is it possible to give any but short and imperfect specimens ? Yet though our readers may not be able, from these few passages, to judge of the design and execution of the whole poem, they will at least discover in them the hand of a master,—as a judge of painting could, from the smallest shred of a picture, decide on the skill and genius of the artist, though he saw only a bit of colouring, and the contour of a single limb. For our own parts, we are of opinion, that if Mr Moore had written nothing but the Fire-Worshippers, he would have stood in the first rank of living poets. The subject is a fine one, and admirably suited to call forth the display of his peculiar feelings and faculties. His ardent and fiery love of Liberty,—his impassioned patriotism, at times assuming the loftiest form of which that virtue is susceptible, and at others bordering upon a vague and objectless enthusiasm,—his admiration of what may be called the virtues of his native land,—valour, courage, generosity, love, and religion ; an admiration which occasionally induces him to sympathise with illegitimate or extravagant exercises of such emotions,—his keen and exquisite perception of the striking, the startling, and the picturesque, in incident and situation,—his wonderful command of a rich poetical phraseology, sometimes eminently and beautifully happy, and not unfrequently overlaid with too highly-coloured ornament and decoration,—his flowing, rapid, and unobstructed versification, now gliding like a smooth and majestic river, and now like a mountain-stream dallying with the rocks, which rather seem to hasten than impede its course ;—all these

powers and qualifications are exhibited in their utmost perfection, throughout the progress of a wild and romantic tale, in which we are hurried on from one danger to another,—from peril to peril,—from adventure to adventure,—from hope into sudden despair,—from the exaltation of joy into the prostration of misery,—from all the bright delusions and visionary delights of love dreaming on the bosom of happiness, into the black, real, and substantial horrors of irremediable desolation,—from youth and enjoyment, untamed and aspiring, into anguish, destiny, and death.

Indeed, to us the great excellence of this poem is in the strength of attachment,—the illimitable power of passion,—displayed in the character and conduct of Hinda and Hafed,—feelings different in their object, in minds so differently constituted as theirs, but equal in the degree of their intensity. From the first moment that we behold Hinda, we behold her innocent, pure, and spotless; but her heart, her soul, her senses, her fancy, and her imagination, all occupied with one glorious and delightful vision that forever haunts, disturbs, and blesses,—which has, in spite of herself, overcome and subdued, what was formerly the ruling emotion of her nature, filial affection,—and which at last shakes the foundation even of the religious faith in which she had been brought up from a child, and forces her to love, admire, and believe that creed, of which there had been instilled into her mind the bitterest abhorrence,—till she sees nothing on earth or in heaven but in relation to her devoted hero. Hafed, on the other hand, has had all the energies of his soul roused by the noblest objects, and the imperious demand of the highest duties, before he has seen the divine countenance of Hinda. His soul is already filled with a patriotism which feels that it cannot restore the liberties of his country, though it may still avenge their destruction,—with a piety that cannot keep unextinguished the fires sacred to its God, but hopes to preserve the shrine on which they burn unpolluted by profane hands, and finally to perish an immolation in the holy element. He feels that with him any love must be a folly, a madness, a crime; but above all, love to the daughter of the

enemy of his country, his religion, and his God. Yet the divine inspiration, breathed from innocence and beauty, has mingled with his existence; and though there can be no union on earth between them, he wildly cherishes and clings to her image,—shews his devotion, his love, and his gratitude, even after the fatal horn has sounded unto death,—and abandons her in that extremity, only because he must not abandon the holy cause of liberty and truth.

And here we may remark, that our full and perfect sympathy goes with the illustrious Gheber, both in the objects to which he is devoted, and the feelings with which that devotion is displayed. His is no cause of doubtful right—of equivocal justice. He is not a rebel dignified with the name of patriot, nor a wild enthusiast fighting in support of an absurd or wicked faith. He is the last of a host of heroes, who perish in defence of their country's independence;—the last of an enlightened priesthood, we may say, who wished to preserve the sanctity of their own lofty persuasion against “a creed of lust, and hate, and crime.” The feelings, therefore, which he acts upon are universal, and free from all party taint.—a vice which, we cannot help thinking, infects several of Mr Moore's shorter poems, and mars their eminent beauty. Perhaps there are a few passages of general declamation, even in this poem, coloured by what some may think party rather than natural feelings; but they are of rare occurrence, and may easily be forgiven to a poet who belongs to a country where pride has long struggled with oppression,—where religion has been given as a reason against the diffusion of political privileges,—and where valour guards liberties which the brave are not permitted to enjoy.

Another great beauty in the conduct of this poem is the calm air of grandeur which invests, from first to last, the principal agent,—the utter hopelessness of ultimate success, yet the unshaken resolution of death, and the unpalpating principle of a righteous vengeance. From the beginning we seem to know that Hafed and his Ghebers must die,—yet the certainty of their death makes us feel a deeper interest in their life: they move for ever before us, like men under doom;

and we foresee the glory of their end in the heroic tranquillity with which they all contemplate it,—and at last are satisfied with the sweeping destruction of the final catastrophe, which leaves not one freeman in a land of slaves.

But we are transgressing our limits, and have really left ourselves no room for pointing out the faults of this poem, and of Mr Moore's poetry in general. We must delay this ungracious task to our next Number, or some other opportunity. Indeed we almost think this task would be idle as well as ungracious, and feel as if we would shove it off entirely upon the shoulders of more fastidious critics.

We have not left ourselves room for an account of the remaining poem, "The Light of the Haram." It does not seem to require any. It is a graceful and elegant trifle, that ought to be perused in a drawing-room, richly furnished with all the ornaments and luxuries of fashionable life. There doubtless is nature in it, and therefore it must give pleasure to all kinds and classes of readers; but it is nature wholly under the influence of art and artificial feelings; and the poet has taken the same pains, and perhaps exhibited the same power, in describing whim, caprice, folly, and extravagance, that he has exerted on the legitimate subjects of his art. We think he might have been better employed, though we know nobody who could have wrought such a piece of fanciful embroidery but himself. But the tinkling of a guitar cannot be endured immediately after the music of the harp; and we dislike to see an accomplished performer wasting his powers on an insignificant instrument. But they who love to read of lovers' quarrels, may here find them gracefully narrated—may learn how the Son of Achar became displeased with the Sultana Nourmahal,—how the Feast of Roses at Cashmere lost all its delights in consequence of this coolness,—how Nourmahal got from an enchantress a wreath of flowers, which bestowed on her an irresistible and subduing spirit of song,—how she assumed the disguise of a lutanist from Cashmere, and sung to the Emperor so bewitching a strain, that

"Selim to his heart has caught,
In blushes more than ever bright,
His Nourmahal, his Haram's light."

For ourselves we have but small liking for such things, and consider it less a proof of versatility than inconsistency, that a poet, capable of simple, manly, elevated, noble, and heroic sentiments, and familiar with the grandest regions of the human soul, should condescend to trifle away his time with such sickly affectations, however graceful, and to pursue diseased and effeminate feelings through all the flowery alleys of an artificial fancy. But we are determined to part with Mr Moore with pleasure and complacency, and therefore take leave of him and our readers with a quotation from this very poem which has thus excited our spleen; and, truly, if it contained many such passages, it would have admirers enough in spite of our criticism.

"Alas! how light a cause may move
Dissension between hearts that love!
Hearts that the world in vain has tried,
And sorrow but more closely tied;
That stood the storm when waves were
rough,

Yet in a sunny hour fall off,
Like ships that have gone down at sea,
When heav'n was all tranquillity!
A something, light as air—a look,
A word unkind or wrongly taken—
Oh! love, that tempests never shook,
A breath, a touch like this, has shaken.
And ruder words will soon rush in
To spread the breach that words begin;
And eyes forget the gentle ray
They wore in courtship's smiling day;
And voices lose the tone that shed
A tenderness round all they said;
Till fast declining, one by one,
The sweetnesses of love are gone,
And hearts, so lately mingled, seem
Like broken clouds,—or like the stream,
That smiling left the mountain's brow.

As though its waters ne'er could sever,
Yet, ere it reach the plain below,
Breaks into floods, that part for ever!"

Elements of the Natural History of the Animal Kingdom. By CHARLES STEWART, Fellow of the Linnæan and Wernerian Societies. 2 vols 8vo. Second edition. Edinburgh, Bell and Bradfute. London, Longman and Co., 1817.

A PROPER elementary work on Zoology has long been one of our principal desiderata in natural history; and the want of such a work in English has no doubt contributed material-

ly to thwart the progress of science in this country. The *Handbuch der Naturgeschichte* of Blumenbach is an excellent book; but a knowledge of the German language is in Britain confined to a very few, and no translation of that, or of any of the other German manuals of natural history, has hitherto been executed.

In 1801, a work appeared, entitled, "Elements of Natural History," being a translation in part of the generic and specific characters in Gmelin's edition of the *Systema Nature*. To these characters were added short and judicious notices of the habits and manners of the different species, and such as are natives of Britain were particularly enumerated and described; by which means, the work, besides being an introduction to systematic zoology, served, at the same time, in a great measure, as a *Fauna Britannica*. In 1802, a second volume made its appearance, comprising Entomology, Helminthology, and Testaceology, which, in conjunction with the former volume, containing the mammiferous animals and birds, and the Linnæan amphibia and fishes completed the zoological department.

This production was executed with skill and accuracy, and the introductory chapters contained a short and useful exposition of the anatomy and physiology of the different classes.

The great attention, however, which the study of natural history has of late years excited in every country of Europe, has of course effected considerable changes in the science. Certain opinions, which at one period were deemed incontrovertible, have been proved by the sure tests of observation and experience to be unfounded,—and others, which at the same period were looked upon as the wildest chimeras of the imagination, have been shewn to have their foundation in nature and in truth.

It results, as a consequence of this progressive state of the science, that a systematic work, however meritorious at the time of its publication, must, after the lapse of a certain number of years, contain much that is obsolete and inconsistent with what is known to be really true.

The improvements in the principles of arrangement, and the additions which have been made to zoology in recent times, rendered a corrected edi-

tion of the "Elements of Natural History," as a general work, exceedingly desirable,—while the many interesting papers which had been published in the transactions of the Linnæan and Wernerian Societies, admitted of many important alterations and improvements in that work as a *Fauna Britannica*.

It was with no small degree of pleasure, therefore, that we observed a second edition announced by the author, (Mr Charles Stewart of this city) under the more appropriate title of "Elements of the Natural History of the Animal Kingdom;" auguring, from the zeal and diligence which he had manifested in the compilation of the former one, that he would have introduced into this, such of the recent discoveries as clearly illustrated the progress of zoological science,—or at least, that he would have removed the objection which had been made to the original work, as containing many species, which the most incontestible evidence had since been adduced to prove were not really distinct from some others from which they had been separated.

On a careful perusal, however, of the second edition, we are sorry to find that this has not always been done. With regard to the general principles of arrangement, Mr Stewart has judiciously adopted the leading features in the classification of Blumenbach; the generic characters are also correct, and he has wisely avoided the injurious and infinite divisions of the French writers; but many species are again given as distinct, which it is now generally admitted should be referred as synonyms to other species; and several important discoveries in the zoology of Great Britain, particularly in the ornithological department, have been entirely overlooked and omitted. This is the greater pity, as Mr Stewart's book is still the only one of the kind in this country to which the young student can refer; and from the author's well known talents and acquirements, much confidence is placed in it. We are moreover informed, that it is used as a text-book by the students who attend the lectures of the Professor of Natural History in this university; and although the attainments in every branch of natural history, of the accomplished Mineralogist who now fills the chair, enable him to

correct the inaccuracies referred to, they are still highly detrimental as existing in a book to which reference is necessarily so frequently made by his disciples in their hours of private study.

None are more highly sensible than ourselves, of the value of Mr Stewart's volumes, and it is indeed that knowledge which renders us the more anxious to point out their faults,—as the danger resulting from these is rather increased than diminished by the general excellence of the work itself.

For the present, however, we must confine our remarks to a single department; and as ornithology is one of the most interesting and popular branches of British zoology, we shall rest satisfied with pointing out a few of the discoveries which have either been effected, or rendered more clear and determinate in that science, since the publication of the first edition of Mr Stewart's work in 1801 and 1802. In doing this, we shall follow the order of arrangement adopted by Mr Stewart himself, and shall chiefly particularize those species, concerning which any confusion exists in the work under review, which are at the same time native to Britain.

Genus Vultur.—It was alleged by the early voyagers, that the condor measured 18 feet from tip to tip of the wings; and this extreme extent is given by Mr Stewart. Its size, however, has no doubt been much exaggerated. The first specimen ever brought to Europe was, the female bird deposited in the Leverian Museum by Captain Middleton; and within a short period, a male bird was procured and placed in the same collection. The latter was very large; and when recently killed, the wings are said to have extended 12 feet from tip to tip. It was indeed alleged by some to have measured 14 feet in extent, but this was generally considered as a mistake. In the 18th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, mention is made of a bird, probably of the same species, native of Chili, which is said to have measured 16 feet from tip to tip of the wings. Naturalists, however, cannot be too guarded in admitting the accounts of mariners, which experience has shewn are frequently much exaggerated. Unaccustomed objects beheld under all the fascina-

tions of a tropical climate, and procured, in the course of some wild and rapid excursion through the most sublime region of the world, even where there is no intention to deceive, produce an effect upon the mind of the beholder very different from that which would result from a calm and unimpassioned contemplation. We have conversed with men who had seen alligators 60 feet long, and to whom the narratives of Marco Paulo, concerning the famous birds in the island of Madagascar, which were in the habit of flying into the air with elephants in their claws, that they might dash them to pieces on the rocks below, did not appear by any means so improbable as to be deemed entirely fabulous.

With regard to the bird in question, however, we have pretty positive proof in the writings of Humboldt, that its earlier histories by D'Acosta, Garcilasso, and others, were much exaggerated. That naturalist admits that they may occasionally attain the great size of 11 or 12 feet from tip to tip of the extended wings; but such as he himself had an opportunity of examining never exceeded 3 feet 3 inches in length, with a breadth, from tip to tip of the wings, of 8 feet 9 inches.

Prior to the time of Humboldt, one of the largest condors, of which the measurements were taken from the bird in a recent state, was that shot by Feuillée, in the valley of Ilo in Peru. The wings, when expanded, measured exactly 11 feet 4 inches, from tip to tip; and the French foot being equal to 13 of our inches, the breadth of this bird must have been about 12 feet 3 inches. This is probably the largest bird of which the measurements are recorded, as taken by a person accustomed to scientific accuracy; and as the proportions of the specimen formerly in the Leverian Museum, but now unfortunately removed to the Cabinet of Vienna, in consequence of the dispersion of that ill-fated collection, seem to have been doubted by Dr Shaw, it may be considered as the largest individual on the description of which we can rely, and probably approaches the utmost limits which can reasonably be assigned to the growth of this formidable species.

Various opinions have been formed regarding the geographical distribution

of this bird. It has generally been considered as characteristic of the wild and mountainous districts of South America. Humboldt says it inhabits the lofty rocks of the Andes, immediately below the boundaries of perpetual snow.

Buffon, whose ideas were frequently more fanciful than correct, deemed it scarcely possible that a bird, claiming the highest rank among the feathered creation, should be confined to a single region of the earth. In the "Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux," he enters into a long detail upon the subject, the object of which is to prove, that the birds of prey mentioned by Gesner as inhabiting the neighbourhood of Tarnasser in the East Indies, of the bills of which the hilts of swords were fabricated—the vultures of Senegal which carry off children—and the Lammer-geyer of Switzerland, are all referable to a species synonymous with the condor of Peru. To that species he also refers the great bird mentioned in the South Sea voyages—the famous Roc of the eastern writers,—and the large bird of prey found in Russian Lapland, as described both by Regnard and La Martiniere, and of the nest of which a drawing is given by Olaus Magnus.

In this view, therefore, the condor, so far from being confined to the still regions of the Andes, has a geographical distribution more general and extensive than any other known species, being found in almost every region of the old world, from the most northern parts of Scandinavia, across the burning sands of Africa, to the island of Madagascar; and from the glaciers of the Rhone and the Arveron to the glowing banks of the Indus; and from thence to the mountains of Chili and Peru. We need scarcely add, that the opinion of the eloquent Frenchman is without any foundation in truth. The condor of America is the same as the Vultur gryphus of Linnæus,—the Lammer-geyer of the German writers is the *V. barbatus* of the Swedish naturalist,—and the Senegal vulture is a species perfectly distinct from either. As these three are the only species out of those he has enumerated, of the existence of which we have any rational proof, it is unnecessary to say any thing of the others, as that would only be combating the phantoms of an enthusiastic imagination.

The opinion of Buffon, originally adopted under some false impression, that the Lammer-geyer of the Alps should be considered synonymous with the condor of Peru, was no doubt powerfully strengthened by the sentiments of MM. Valmont de Bomare and De Salerne. As this point is of some importance in determining the specific relations of one of the most singular birds of the old world, our readers will pardon us for entering into a very brief examination of the matter.

M. V. de Bomare's chief reason for considering these birds as synonymous is, that they have both a breadth of 14 feet. We have already shewn, that the claims of the Peruvian bird to such a measurement are at the best of a doubtful kind. In regard to the Lammer-geyer, however, we are fortunately enabled to speak with greater certainty. It has, assuredly, sadly degenerated from the time of M. de Bomare, as its usual breadth is now only from 7½ feet to 8 feet. It no doubt still makes "une guerre cruelle aux chèvres, aux brebis, aux chamois, aux lievres, et aux marmottes;" but these unamiable traits of character are likewise daily exhibited in equal perfection by the ravenous eagle.

But M. de Salerne relates a fact (using the word in its ordinary acceptation) which is considered as sufficiently decisive on the subject. It appears, that in the year 1719, M. Deradin, who was father-in-law to M. du Lac, shot, at his Chateau of Mylourdin, a strange bird, which measured 18 feet (French feet) from tip to tip of the wings. This bird, it seems, was—What? carefully described upon the spot, and a coloured drawing sent to the Royal Academy? No—This bird was eaten by the family at Mylourdin aforesaid, as well as by the natives of the Chateau Neuf-sur-loire; it was found to be somewhat tough, and its flesh had rather a marshy smell. But, adds M. de Salerne, I saw and examined one of the smallest feathers of the wing, and it was larger than the largest feather of a swan; and therefore, "cet oiseau singulier sembleroit être le contur ou condor." This may be a most legitimate conclusion; but we are still of opinion, that though an entire feather, after having been both seen and ex-

amined, should be found to exceed the largest feather of the largest swan in the country, that circumstance was not sufficient to convert a Lammergeyer into a condor 18 feet in breadth.

It is indeed surprising, that Buffon should have placed confidence in such a vague and contradictory story. Is it probable, that a bird of such extraordinary dimensions would have excited no other feeling than the culinary interest recorded by M. de Salerne? or that out of its 18 feet of plumage, no vestige should remain to be "seen and examined," except one of the least of its quill feathers. We scarcely remember a finer example of reasoning *ex pede Herculem* than this affords; and we doubt whether Cuvier himself, in the very spring-tide of generalization, would not have been somewhat puzzled by it. The thing carries contradiction in its very front; but it was a fact which chimed harmoniously with the wild theory of the Count, and as such it was recorded.

Of this genus there is no British species. The *Falco albicilla*, or white-tailed eagle, was placed by Linnæus with the vultures, owing to a fancied agreement in the form of the bill; but that arrangement was injudicious, and has not been adopted.

The genus which next demands our attention, is that termed *Falco*, which includes the tribes of eagles, falcons, hawks, buzzards, and kites.

Since the publication of Mr Stewart's work, the "Regne Animal" of Cuvier has reached this country. It appears, from the observations of that naturalist, that the *F. albicilla* and *F. ossifragus* are specifically the same, the latter being in the plumage of immaturity. He likewise observes, that the *F. albicaudus*, or lesser white-tailed eagle, is the male of the *F. albicilla*; so that these three species should henceforth be considered as synonymous. These facts are said to have been ascertained more than once in the Menagerie of the Parisian Museum.

The *F. gentilis* still finds a place in Mr Stewart's Elements. There is no doubt, however, that that species, as generally described, is merely the young of the goshawk. We were surprised to find that Mr S. has continued the *F. cyaneus* and *F. pygargus* as distinct species, notwithstanding the positive proof which Montagu had afforded to the contrary. That excel-

lent ornithologist, by rearing the young birds taken from the same nest, ascertained that the *F. cyaneus*, or hen-harrier, and the *F. pygargus*, or ring-tail, were male and female of the same species. Both sexes, in a state of immaturity, bear the plumage of the female.

The merlin, Mr S. remarks, does not breed in England, but migrates, and returns again in October. We are able to state, however, that its nest has been frequently taken in the north of England. They usually build on the ground, or in a low furze bush. We have observed the merlin in Scotland during the summer season, and presume it breeds in this country also.

In the genus *Strix*, among other species, Mr S. enumerates the *S. ulula*, *S. stridula*, and *S. aluco*. The early synonyms of these species are very obscure, and great uncertainty prevails regarding their history in all ornithological works. We are of opinion, that the two former should be considered as the Brown and Tawny Owls of English naturalists; and as we have taken these from the same nest, no doubt can be entertained of their being the same species. Indeed, a similar fact was recorded by Montagu many years ago. The plumage in the English species is brown, but in the former there is a gray, and in the latter a ferruginous tinge. They are not, however, as Shaw and others have supposed, to be considered as male and female, as the one is merely an accidental variety of the other; and the ferruginous or tawny owl being the more common, should be looked upon as the standard species. Now, as the Linnæan species agree with those just mentioned, and bear a similar relation to each other, it is probable that they should be considered as also synonymous.

We are likewise of opinion, that the *S. aluco* has no just claim to specific distinction. In common with the preceding species, it is referable to the *S. stridula*, or tawny owl. There are many contradictory references concerning it, which seem chiefly to result from the general supposition, that the last mentioned species is distinct from the brown owl of Pennant. The *Aluco* owl, as originally described, seems to bear a great resemblance to the gray-coloured variety of the common species; and when we observe that it is also found

in the ferruginous plumage of the tawny owl, or characteristic variety, there remains no adequate reason for supposing it distinct. On examination, we have found satisfactory evidence of this variation. In the late edition of Buffon, by Sonnini, the Aluco owl is described as characterised by a ferruginous tinge; and a similar observation is made by Daudin, in his ornithology.

As nothing material occurs to us to remark in the remaining genus of accipitrine birds, or in any of the genera of the six succeeding orders, many of which are almost exclusively composed of foreign species, we shall pass to the *Grallæ*, or eighth order of the system.

Several important observations have been made in the natural history of this numerous tribe, since the publication of the first edition of Mr Stewart's work, chiefly through the labours of the late Colonel Montagu, who did much to elucidate the ornithology of Great Britain.

The *Ardea cinerea* of Linnæus is the female, not a variety, as Mr S. supposes, of the *Ardea major*, or common heron. In 1805, Montagu ascertained, that the little white heron (*Ardea equinoctialis*), was a visitant of Britain. The specimen in his collection was shot on the most southern promontory of Devonshire, near the coast. The same author, in his supplement, mentions the occurrence of an apparently nondescript species, which he has named the freckled heron (*Ardea lentiginosa*). This bird was shot in Dorsetshire, in 1804. It is most probably the female of some species already known as native to Europe, of which the sexual distinctions are undescribed. Besides these, several other rare species have been found in Britain, viz. the Gardenian heron (*A. gardeni*), the African heron (*A. caspica*), the night heron (*A. nycticorax* and *grisea*), and the Sguacco heron (*A. comata*.)

Since the first publication of Mr Stewart's work, the Pigmy Curlew, one of the rarest of European birds, has been shot in England. It is preserved in the Liverpool Museum; and after an accurate inspection of the specimen, we feel perfectly of Montagu's opinion, that it is not a *Numenius*, but a *Tringa*. Its discoverer was probably misled by the slight arcuation of the bill, which, however, is not more deflected than in

some other species of sandpiper. In succeeding systems it should therefore be distinguished by the name of *Tringa pigmea*.

There is a species described by Pennant and Latham, under the name of Brown Snipe, found in their time only on the coast of New York. A bird in the collection of Montagu so greatly resembles the description given by these authors, that there is little doubt of its being the same species. It was shot on the coast of Devonshire in the month of October. The Red-breasted Snipe (*Scolopax noveboracensis*), is a rare species, of which several are recorded as having been shot in Britain. The most recent instances of this kind, of which we are aware, are the two birds procured by Mr Foljambe in 1812. Mr Stewart describes a bird called the Dunlin, under the name of *Scolopax pusilla*. We are at a loss regarding the species, as there is great confusion in the references made to it in the ornithological works to which we at present have access. Is the *S. pusilla* distinct from the *Tringa alpina* of Lin.?

Mr S. has continued the Jadreka snipe (*S. limosa*), and the Red Godwit (*S. lapponica*), as distinct species. Montagu received a specimen from Lord Stanley, which is in a state of plumage intermediate between these two species, and which, when considered along with those circumstances which had formerly caused some doubts as to their specific distinction, satisfactorily proves that they are really the same. The Cambridge Godwit (*S. cantabrigiensis*), given by Mr S. as a distinct species, is considered by the other ornithologists of the day as merely the young of the Red-shank (*S. calidris*.)

As we have already exceeded the limits which have been necessarily assigned to this article, we must delay our farther observations until next month.

Modern Greece. A Poem. 8vo. London, Murray, 1817.

IN our reviews of poetical productions, the better efforts of genius hold out to us a task at once more useful and delightful than those of inferior merit. In the former, the beauties predominate, and expose while

they excuse the blemishes. But the public taste would receive no benefit from a detail of mediocrity, relieved only by the censure of faults uncompensated by excellencies. We have great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the beautiful poem before us, which we believe to be the work of the same lady who last year put her name to the second edition of another poem on a kindred subject, "The Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy," namely, Mrs Hemans of North Wales. That the author's fame has not altogether kept pace with her merit, we are inclined to think is a reproach to the public. Poetry is at present experiencing the fickleness of fashion, and may be said to have had its day. Very recently, the *reading* public, as the phrase is, was immersed in poetry; but seems to have had enough; and excepting always that portion of it who are found to relish genuine poetry on its own intrinsic account, and will never tire of the exquisite enjoyment which it affords, the said public seldom read poetry at all.

It was very natural for poets in their finer sympathies, to be lured into the mistake that, like themselves, "the million" loved "music, image, sentiment, and thought," with a love "never to die." They did not observe that the attachment was greatly too sudden to give reasonable hopes of constancy. For more than two hundred years the best poetry in Europe was to be found in our own country; yet a very small portion of the educated classes seems ever to have taken any warm interest in these treasures. How few have read Chaucer or Spenser, or studied Shakspeare, except in the theatre. Upon what multitudes has Milton thrown away his lofty strain,—Dryden his fire,—Pope his exquisite polish,—Thomson his music and grace,—and his exquisite and impassioned descriptions of nature. Poetical excellence addresses itself to higher tastes and finer sensibilities than are bestowed on the bulk of mankind; and to all who are not so endowed, it is a very tiresome sort of pastime.

An era however approached. "The Lay" converted thousands, and "Marmion" tens of thousands, and the whole world read poetry. Had Mr Scott given out the same quantity of poetical thoughts and images, in poems constructed like "The Task," or "The

Pleasures of Hope," his readers would not have numbered one for a hundred; yet the accessory ninety-nine, attracted by the seductive form in which he has actually appeared, firmly believe that they have all been regularly imbued with a taste for genuine poetry. The whole secret is, that Mr Scott gave to the world a series of brilliant romances, and turned into this new-made channel all who ever in their lives read and relished fictitious compositions. All the poets, good and bad, forthwith wrote metrical romances—from the time of Gertrude of Wyoming to that of Lalla Rookh; and to the exhibition of human passion and action in well-conceived plots and catastrophes, more than to any change in their mere poetry, is to be imputed that powerful stimulus which several of the masters of the present day have succeeded in applying to the formerly-rather-languid feelings of the public. There needs not the fine imagery, the exquisite metaphors, the delightful allusions, of genuine poetry to do this. There is no want of excitability in the multitude, by pathos skillfully administered;—the electrical effects of sympathy in the theatre prove it: but these emotions are not imputable necessarily to the poetical form in which the popular sentiments are conveyed. A justly admired author has lately shewn, that this can be done in a very powerful manner in a prose narrative. It is impossible to work such effects by mere song, with all its imagery and all its eloquence.

But so little is that excitement which the bulk of readers covet necessarily connected with poetry, that these readers have tired even of romances in a metrical form, and are regarding all their late rythmical favourites alike, with that sort of ingratitude with which repletion would lead them to regard a banquet when the dishes are removing from the table. But this is no proof that these great poets have forfeited their title to be admired. They are fixed orbs, which stand just where they did, and shine just as they were wont, although they seem to decline to the world which revolves the opposite way. But if the world will turn from the poet, whatever be his merit, there is an end of his popularity, inasmuch as the most approved conductor of the latter is the multitude, as essentially as is the air of the

sound of his voice. Profit will also fail, from the lack of purchasers; and poetry, high as it may intrinsically seem, must fall, commercially speaking, to its ancient proverbially unprofitable level. Yet poetry will still be poetry, however it may cease to pay; and although the acclaim of multitudes is one thing, and the still small voice of genuine taste and feeling another, the nobler incense of the latter will ever be its reward.

Our readers will now cease to wonder, that an author like the present, who has had no higher aim than to regale the imagination with imagery, warm the heart with sentiment and feeling, and delight the ear with music, without the foreign aid of tale or fable, has hitherto written to a select few, and passed almost unnoticed by the multitude.

With the exception of Lord Byron, who has made the theme peculiarly his own, no one has more feelingly contrasted ancient with modern Greece.

The poem on the Restoration of the Louvre Collection has, of course, more allusions to ancient Rome; and nothing can be more spirited than the passages in which the author invokes for modern Rome the return of her ancient glories. In a cursory but graphic manner, some of the most celebrated of the ancient statues are described. Referring our readers with great confidence to the works themselves, our extracts may be limited.

The Venus restored to Florence is thus apostrophized:

“ There thou, fair offspring of immortal Mind!

Love's radiant goddess, Idol of mankind!
Once the bright object of Devotion's vow,
Shalt claim from taste a kindred worship now.

Oh! who can tell what beams of heavenly light

Flash'd o'er the sculptor's intellectual sight;
How many a glimpse, reveal'd to him alone,
Made brighter beings, nobler worlds, his own;

Ere, like some vision sent the earth to bless,
Burst into life, thy pomp of loveliness!”

Ancient Rome is addressed with much sublimity, and the Laocoon most feelingly portrayed. The Apollo, however, is very unjustly dismissed with six of the most indifferent lines in the poem. Many of the Louvre statues being Roman worthies, the poem concludes with the following striking allusion to their restoration:

Vot. I.

“ Souls of the lofty! whose undying names
Rouse the young bosom still to noblest aims;
Oh! with your images could fate restore
Your own high spirit to your sons once more;
Patriots and heroes! could those flames

return,
That bade your hearts with Freedom's ardours burn;

Then from the sacred ashes of the first,
Might a new Rome in phoenix-grandeur burst!

With one bright glance dispel th' horizon's gloom,

With one loud call wake Empire from the tomb;

Bind round her brows her own triumphal crown,

Lift her dread *Egis* with majestic frown,
Unchain her Eagle's wing, and guide its flight,
To bathe its plumage in the fount of Light.”

The poem more immediately before us is of much greater length, and, we are inclined to think, of higher merit than its predecessor. The measure is like the Spenserian, though different. The experiment was bold, but it has not failed in the author's hands; and the music is upon the whole good. We would willingly quote largely from this poem, but have already outwritten our limits. We have seldom been more delighted than we were with the first nine stanzas, and cannot resist giving the 8th and 9th.

VIII.

“ Where soft the sunbeams play, the zephyrs blow,
’Tis hard to deem that misery can be nigh;
Where the clear heavens in blue transparency glow,
Life should be calm and cloudless as the sky;
—Yet o'er the low, dark dwellings of the dead,
Verdure and flowers in summer-bloom may smile,
And ivy-boughs their graceful drapery spread
In green luxuriance o'er the ruined pile;
And mantling woodbine veil the withered tree,
And thus it is, fair land, forsaken Greece!
with thee.

IX.

For all the loveliness, and light, and bloom,
That yet are thine, surviving many a storm,
Are but as heaven's warm radiance on the tomb,
The rose's blush that masks the canker-worm:—
And thou art desolate—thy morn hath past
So dazzling in the splendour of its way,
That the dark shades the night hath o'er thee cast
Throw tenfold gloom around thy deep decay.

3 U

Once proud in freedom, still in ruin fair,
Thy fate hath been unmatched—in glory
and despair."

After the same manner, and in the
same strain of allusion, are stanzas
28th and 29th. Athens is thus beau-
tifully apostrophized :

LXX.

"Butthou, fair Attica! whose rocky bound
All art and nature's richest gifts enshrined,
Thou little sphere, whose soul-illuminated
round

Concentrated each sunbeam of the mind ;
Who, as the summit of some Alpine
height,

Glows earliest, latest, with the blush of
day,

Didst first imbibe the splendours of the
light,

And smile the longest in its lingering ray ;
Oh ! let us gaze on thee, and fondly deem
The past awhile restored, the present but a
dream."

The reader must have recourse to
the poem for much that follows in the
same strain. The following descrip-
tion is not exceeded, in that force and
brilliancy of poetic painting which sets
the object before us, by any poetry of
the age ; the passage is introductory
to some fine allusions to the Elgin
Marbles, which adds much to the ele-
gance of the poem.

LXXIV.

"Still be that cloud withdrawn—oh ! mark
on high,

Crowning yon hill, with temples richly
graced,

That fane, august in perfect symmetry,
The purest model of Athenian taste.

Fair Parthenon ! thy Doric pillars rise
In simple dignity, thy marble's hue
Unsuited shines, relieved by brilliant
skies,

That round thee spread their deep eth-
ereal blue ;

And art o'er all thy light proportions
throws

The harmony of grace, the beauty of repose.

LXXV.

And lovely o'er thee sleeps the sunny glow,
When morn and eve in tranquil splendour
reign,

And on thy sculptures, as they smile, bestow
Hues that the pencil emulates in vain.
Then the fair forms by Phidias wrought,
unfold

Each latent grace, developing in light,
Catch from soft clouds of purple and of
gold,

Each tint that passes, tremulously bright ;
And seem indeed whate'er devotion deems,
While so suffused with heaven, so mingling
with its beams.

LXXVI.

But oh ! what words the vision may pour-
tray,

The form of sanctitude that guards thy
shrine ?

There stands thy goddess, robed in war's
array,

Supremely glorious, awfully divine !

With spear and helm she stands, and
flowing vest,

And sculptured ægis, to perfection wrought,
And on each heavenly lineament imprest,

Calmly sublime, the majesty of thought ;
The pure intelligence, the chaste repose,—

All that a poet's dream around Minerva
throws."

The following lines touch with a
glowing pencil the frieze of the Par-
thenon now so well known :

XCII.

"Mark—on the storied frieze the grace-
ful train,

The holy festival's triumphal throng,
In fair procession, to Minerva's fane,

With many a sacred symbol move along.
There every shade of bright existence trace,

The fire of youth, the dignity of age ;
The matron's calm austerity of grace,

The ardent warrior, the benignant sage ;
The nymph's light symmetry, the chief's

proud mien,
Each ray of beauty caught and mingled in
the scene."

The other Elgin Marbles are allud-
ed to as follows :

XCIII.

"Gaze on yon forms, corroded and de-
faced—

Yet there the germ of future glory lies !
Their virtual grandeur could not be erased,
It clothes them still, though veiled from
common eyes.

They once were gods and heroes—and
beheld

As the blest guardians of their native
scene ;

And hearts of warriors, sages, bards,
have swelled

With awe that owned their sovereignty of
mien.

—Ages have vanished since those hearts
were cold,

And still those shattered forms retain their
godlike mould."

The poem then gives a prophetic
vision of the future trophies of our
own country in the fine arts,—the sole
wreath yet unwon by her,—and con-
cludes with the following lines :

"So, should dark ages o'er thy glory sweep,
Should *thine* e'er be as now are Grecian
plains,

Nations unborn shall track thine own
blue deep,

To hail thy shore, to worship thy remains ;
Thy mighty monuments with reverence

trace,
And cry, "This ancient soil hath nursed a
glorious race !"

We now take our leave of the author,
with a hope that we shall soon meet with
her again, and earnestly recommend her
work to all the lovers of elegant clas-
sical allusion and genuine poetry.

Ewing's Geography, 12mo, pp. 300 ;
and *Ewing's New General Atlas*,
roy.4to. Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd.

THE attention paid to the study of Geography is one of the greatest improvements in the modern system of education. Children are now acquainted with the names and positions of the different quarters and countries of the globe, at an age when their parents had scarcely learned to read. It is a study in which they generally take pleasure. Their imagination delights to expatiate over distant regions, and their curiosity is naturally excited by whatever is peculiar to climates and countries different from their own. To give to this curiosity its due direction, and to impart such information as may at once interest and improve the juvenile mind, is a task which requires considerable judgment, and to facilitate which should be the principal object in elementary systems of geography.

This object Mr Ewing professes to have had in view in the system now before us ; and for the manner in which he has pursued it, he is entitled to the gratitude both of the students and teachers of that useful science.

His plan we think judicious ; and the information which, with much industry, he has collected in his notes, cannot fail to be extremely useful, both in fixing the names of places more deeply on the pupil's memory, and in storing their minds with useful knowledge ; while, by directing their attention to the proper objects of curiosity, it lays a broad foundation for their future improvement. The account of the Solar System, given in the Introduction, is correct and perspicuous, and is well elucidated by the accompanying notes. This part of the work we think particularly valuable. We know the difficulty of imparting to young pupils any accurate idea of the relative magnitudes, distances, and revolutions of the planets ; yet, without some knowledge of these, geography cannot be properly understood. We know, too, that many who undertake to teach geography, are nearly as ignorant of the planetary system as their pupils ; and to such persons the short but clear account of it given by Mr Ewing cannot fail to be extremely acceptable.

To remove every difficulty out of

the way of teachers who may not have had much experience, Mr Ewing has sketched out a method of instruction, which, being varied of course according to circumstances, may be found of considerable advantage. We approve highly of the plan of having a vocabulary at the end of the work, comprehending such names as are liable to be erroneously pronounced, divided, and accented according to the usual mode of pronunciation. We should have liked, however, to see this vocabulary more copious :—in one or two instances the accent is improperly placed.

In a work which comprises within so narrow a compass such a variety of materials, it is difficult, if not impossible, to avoid defects. There are some things of importance omitted which should have found a place, and some things inserted which might have been left out. These imperfections may be amended in a future edition.—As it is, the work is highly creditable to the industry and judgment of its author.

A New General Atlas has been published by Mr Ewing to correspond with his Geography ; and we can very confidently recommend it as by far the most elegant and accurate which we have seen on a similar scale. One decided advantage it possesses over all other atlases now in use—the advantage of having the boundaries of the European territories accurately delineated, as settled by the Treaty of Paris and the Congress of Vienna.

Harrington, a Tale ; and Ormond, a Tale ; in 3 vols. By MARIA EDGEWORTH, &c. London, Hunter, &c. 1817.

IT is a very common opinion, that when an author has continued to write long, he must either vary the nature of his subjects, or exhaust his invention ; and be reduced to the necessity of repeating, in different forms, what he has said before, or of tiring his reader by dull and meagre productions, in the hope that his former celebrity may give them currency. We have heard fears expressed that Miss Edgeworth might have written herself out ; and that even her fertile pen might be able to produce nothing in future worthy of her well-earned reputation. For our own parts, we must take to ourselves the credit of saying, that we never en-

tertained such fears. The resources of real genius we believe to be inexhaustible; and if any kind of writing affords an unlimited variety of subjects, it is that in which Miss Edgeworth so eminently excels. The endless diversity of human life and manners, will always save from the danger of tiresome uniformity the writer who can observe them with accuracy, and delineate them with effect.

Of the two tales with which she has recently favoured the public, the merits and the faults are diametrically opposite. In the one we have a well devised story, the interest of which is sustained to the conclusion—but have comparatively little variety of character: in the other, the story is less ably digested, while the exhibition of character is more ample and masterly. The one is a fancy-piece, in which the powers of the artist are evidently exerted to impart to her figures a magnitude and colouring beyond the reality of life;—the other is a study from nature, in which the portraiture is in general correct, but in which the pencilling is perhaps too minute, and some things are brought forward to view, which might have been more discreetly thrown into shade.

The motive which induced Miss Edgeworth to write the tale of Harrington, does honour to her candour and humanity. She had received a letter from an American Jewess, complaining of the illiberality with which the Jewish nation had been treated in some of her former works; and feeling that the censure was merited, she adopted this public method of doing them justice. The prejudices which are still cherished, we fear, to a great extent against that unhappy race, may be regarded as the greatest reproach on the liberality of this enlightened age. A people, so long the special objects of the Divine dispensations, with whose history our earliest and most sacred associations are interwoven, on whose religion our own was ingrafted, whose country was the scene of all its most interesting events, and who, even in their dispersion, afford the most striking illustration of that superintending Providence by which they are to be finally restored—might well be regarded with a degree of veneration—did they not occur to our memories as the obstinate and merciless persecutors of Christ and of Christians, rather

than as the once favoured and peculiar people of God. Nor is it to be denied, that the violent persecutions to which throughout Christendom they have been exposed in their turn, the disabilities under which they labour, and their complete separation from the rest of the community, have kept alive their spirit of hostility to the professors of the Christian faith, and engendered habits which may warrant, in some measure, the opinion generally entertained of their character. Were the representation given of them by Miss Edgeworth to obtain general credit, that opinion would speedily be changed. We regret, for the sake of this oppressed and injured people, that her zeal has in this case rather outrun her judgment; and that, by representing all her Jewish characters as too uniformly perfect, she has thrown a degree of suspicion over her whole defence.

But it is time to give our readers some account of the tale. The hero of it, Harrington, had been frightened at a very early age into a horror of the Jews, by the dreadful stories told of them by his nursery-maid, who employed their name as a bugbear to reduce him to obedience, whenever he was inclined to be refractory. His aversion to them was afterwards increased by many incidental circumstances, and in particular, by the prejudices of his father, who, in his capacity of Member of Parliament, had taken a decided part against the famous bill for the naturalization of the Jews. It was not till the sixth year after he had been at school, that an incident occurred which led him to regard the Jews with less dread, and was the commencement of that intimate acquaintance with some individuals of that race, which gradually converted his *antipathy* against them into respect and affection. We shall relate the incident in his own words.

“Schoolboys, as well as men, can find or make a party question, and quarrel out of any thing, or out of nothing. There was a Scotch pedlar, who used to come every Thursday evening to our school to supply our various wants and fancies. The Scotch pedlar died, and two candidates offered to supply his place—an English lad of the name of Dutton, and a Jew boy of the name of Jacob. Dutton was son to a man who had lived as butler in Mowbray’s family. Lord Mowbray (with whom Harrington had been brought up from their childhood) knew the boy to be a rogue, but thought he was

attached to the Mowbrays. Reminding me of my early declaration at my father's table against the naturalization of the Jews, Mowbray easily engaged me to join him against the Jew boy; and a zealous partizan against Jacob I became, canvassing as if my life had depended upon this point. But in spite of all our zeal, and noise, and cabal, it was the least and the most simple child in the school who decided the election. This youngster had in secret offered to exchange with the Jew pedlar a silver pencil-case for a top. Jacob, instead of taking advantage of the child, explained to him that his pencil-case was worth twenty tops. On the day of election, this little boy, mounted upon the top of a step-ladder, appeared over the heads of the crowd, and, with an eagerness which fixed attention, related the history of the pencil-case, and ended by hoping, with all his heart, that his friend Jacob, his honest Jacob, might be chosen. Jacob was elected; Mowbray and I, and all our party, vexed and mortified, became the more inveterate in our aversion to the successful candidate. And from this moment we determined to plague and persecute him, till we should force him to give up.—Without one thought or look of malice or revenge, he stood before us Thursday after Thursday, enduring all that our barbarity was pleased to inflict, he stood patient and long suffering, and even of this patience we made subject of fresh reproach and taunt."

Lord Mowbray, notwithstanding all this hatred and persecution of poor Jacob, had the meanness to get deeply into his debt, especially for two watches, which he had taken upon trial, and which he had kept for three months without paying for them. Jacob in vain represented that, if he did not get the money, he should himself be thrown into prison; he was only insulted and threatened; and was at length obliged to appeal to the higher powers. Mowbray was publicly reprimanded, and sentenced to pay Jacob for the watches in three days, or to be expelled from the school.

"The next Thursday evening after that on which judgment had been given against Mowbray, when Jacob appeared in the school-room, the Anti-jewish party gathered round him according to their leader's instructions, who promised to shew them some good sport at the Jew's expense.—'Only give me fair play,' said Mowbray, 'and stick close, and don't let the Jew off,—for your lives don't let him break through you till I've roasted him well.'—'There's your money,' cried Mowbray, throwing down the money for the watches, 'take it, aye, count it—every penny right;—I've paid you by the day appointed; and, thank Heaven and my friends, the pound of flesh next my heart is safe from your knife,

Shylock.'—Jacob made no reply, but he looked as if he felt much.—'Now tell me, honest Jacob,' pursued Mowbray, 'honest Jacob, patient Jacob, tell me, upon your honour, if you know what that word means, upon your conscience, if you ever heard of any such thing: don't you think yourself a most pitiful dog, to persist in coming here as you do, to be made game of for twopence? 'Tis wonderful how much your thorough-bred Jew will do and suffer for gain! We poor good Christians could never do this much now—could we, any soul of us, think you, Jacob?'—'Yes,' replied Jacob, 'I think you could—I think you would.' Loud scornful laughter from our party interrupted him: he waited calmly till it was over, and then continued.—'Every soul of you good Christians would, I think, do as much for a father, if he were in want and dying, as mine is.' There was a silence for the moment: we were all, I believe, struck or touched, except Mowbray, who, unembarrassed by feeling, went on with the same levity of tone as before: 'A father in want! Are you sure, now, he is not a father of straw, Jacob, set up for the nonce, to move the compassion of the generous public?—Well, I've little faith, but I've some charity—here's a halfpenny for your father to begin with.'—'While I live, my father shall ask no charity, I hope,' said the son, &c.—'Jacob, is your father good to you?' said one of the little boys. 'He is a good father, sir,—cannot be a better father,' answered Jacob: the tears started into his eyes, but he got rid of them in an instant—before Mowbray saw them, I suppose, for he went on in the same insulting tone:—'What's that he says? Does he say he has a good father? If he'd swear it, I would not believe him: a good father is too great a blessing for a Jew!' One flash of anger crossed Jacob's countenance; but the next instant he looked up to heaven with gratitude, then down on Mowbray, and calmly said—'God did not think so, sir: if man does, to that I submit.'—'Submit, and be d—d,' said Mowbray."

The insolence of this young persecutor at length excited the indignation of young Harrington, who, notwithstanding his violent prejudices against the Jews, undertook the defence of poor Jacob. For a reason, afterwards discovered to be of the most generous kind, Jacob refused, on being asked by Mowbray, to tell his father's occupation or his name. This, of course, exposed him to additional abuse.

"There was a large fire in the school-room; Mowbray, by a concerted movement between him and his friends, shoved the Jew close to the fire, and barricaded him up so that he could not escape, bidding

him speak when he was too hot, and confess the truth. Jacob was resolutely silent. He stood it till I could stand it no longer. 'I would not use a dog so,' said I.—'A dog! no, nor I; but this is a Jew!'—'A fellow creature,' said I.—'A fine discovery! and pray, Harrington, what has made you so tender-hearted all of a sudden for the Jews?'—'Your being so hard-hearted,' said I.—[A pitched battle took place between Harrington and Mowbray.]—'He was far my overmatch in strength and size; but I stood up to him. Between the blows I heard Jacob's voice, in tones of supplication. When I had breath, I called out to him—'Jacob! escape!' But instead of escaping, he stood stock still, reiterating his prayer to be heard: at last he rushed between us—we paused—both parties called to us, insisting that we should hear what the Jew had to say. 'Young lord,' said he; 'dear young gentleman,' turning to me, 'let poor Jacob be no more cease, now or ever, of quarrel between you. He shall trouble you never more. This is the last day, the last minute, he will ever trouble you.' His voice failed: he bowed. Looking round to all, twice to the upper circle where his friends stood, he added, 'Much obliged—for all kindness—grateful. Blessing!—blessings on all: and may'—He could say no more, but, hastily taking up his box, he retired through the opening crowd."

Had Miss Edgeworth never written any thing but this tale, the passage which we have quoted at such length (though we have been obliged to abridge it considerably) would have given us a very high idea of her powers of delineating character, and of pathetic description.

Harrington, on his way to Cambridge, fell in with his Jewish protégé, on whom his kindness had not been lost. Jacob, eager at once to do him a service, and to remove the prejudices which he knew him to entertain against his nation, gave him an introduction to Mr Israel Lyons, a Jewish rabbi, who united the qualities of a profound scholar and an accomplished gentleman—and whose friendship was of essential benefit to Harrington, as he imbued his mind with a taste for literature, while he expanded it with the most liberal sentiments. On leaving the university, he received from Mr Lyons a letter of introduction to Mr Montenero, a Spanish Jew of great wealth, who had been induced by his horror of tyranny and persecution to quit his native country, and to settle

in America, where he had enjoyed perfect toleration. Harrington was prevented for some time from waiting on Mr Montenero, who happened to be then in London; and at length his mother, apprised of his intention to cultivate the acquaintance of a Jew, to his great mortification, burnt the letter of introduction, which, by some accident, had fallen into her hands. Chance soon brought them acquainted, however, in a manner infinitely more gratifying to the feelings of Harrington. He had accompanied his mother and the Mowbrays one evening to the theatre, where his attention was caught by a very elegant young lady, who was seated in the next box among a group of gross plebeians, composing the family of an alderman, in their manners and appearance exhibiting a very striking contrast to the stranger in their company. His interest was still more excited by the bustle and exclamations of this ill-bred family, when it was announced to the audience, that, in consequence of the sudden illness of the principal actor, the play was to be changed, and the Merchant of Venice to be substituted in its stead. The character of Shylock, performed by Macklin, so overpowered the interesting stranger, that she was ready to faint. Harrington springs forward to her assistance—gets her conducted to the air—and discovers, to his great delight, that this is no other than Miss Montenero. The rest may be easily conceived. Mr Montenero receives Harrington with kindness—esteems—loves him. Harrington becomes deeply enamoured of Berenice (that was the daughter's name); and after many causes of vexation and doubt, occasioned chiefly by the unprincipled rivalry of Mowbray, who contrived to impress Mr Montenero and Berenice with the idea that Harrington was subject to fits of madness, the scruples of his father and mother are overcome, and he is blessed with the hand of Berenice, who turns out to be a Christian and a Protestant, educated in the religion of her mother, who was an English lady.—We regret that our narrow limits oblige us to postpone our further remarks on this interesting Tale, and the abstract of the Story of Ormond, till next Number.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

AT the suggestion of Mr Hoblyn of Sloane Street, a quantity of cocoa-nut oil has recently been introduced into this country from the Island of Ceylon. It has been ascertained, that this oil may be very advantageously employed as a substitute for spermaceti oil, as it is considerably cheaper, burns with a clear bright flame, and is free from smell or smoke. It will be found useful also in the manufacture of soap, candles, and the finer articles of perfumery, and is likely to become a source of great revenue in Ceylon, and of importance to this country. Soap made with it costs about 10 per cent. more than tallow soap.

The *Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh* have proposed, as the subject of a prize-essay, for members only, the following question:—What changes are produced on atmospheric air by the action of the skin of the living human body?

Dr D. White of Bombay having transmitted a packet, containing the seeds of some scarce and valuable plants, to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, the thanks of the Society were voted to him at a general meeting on the 10th of June.

A stone, adapted to the purposes of lithography, has been lately discovered in East Lothian, on the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss and March. Various successful experiments have already been made with it by Mr Ruthven, the ingenious inventor of the patent printing press which has excited such general attention.

Mr George Sinclair, gardener to the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey, states, that the larvæ of the *phalæna tortricæ*, or grubs, are often the cause of blight in fruit trees. Two orchards at Woburn were annually more or less subject to the ravages of these insects, till the following expedient was adopted:—Immediately after the fall of the leaves, a wagon-load of lime was placed in the orchard, and suffered to slake by the weather. Advantage was then taken of the morning dews, to powder every part of the surface of the trees with the lime, while in its most caustic state. This process has been annually repeated, with such success, that since its first adoption there has been but one partial attack of the insects; and this is attributed to the lime used that season having lost much of its causticity before it was applied, and to a heavy fall of rain immediately after the liming. It is essential that the algæ be removed from the trees previously to the application of the lime, as they not only do injury by closing the pores of the bark, but also form the principal nests where the eggs of the insects are deposited during winter. When these parasitical plants are once displaced, they never recover

themselves, if the liming be annually repeated. Seventy bushels of lime, properly applied, will be sufficient for an orchard of five acres, completely stocked with full grown trees.

The President and Council of the *Royal Society of London* have adjudged the gold and silver medals, on Count Rumford's foundation, to Sir H. Davy, for his papers on combustion and flame, published in the last volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*.

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the important subject of Steam-boats and Boilers, state in their Report, that they find it to be the universal opinion of all persons conversant in such subjects, that steam-engines of some construction may be applied with perfect security, even to passage vessels; and they generally agree, though with some exceptions, that those called high pressure engines may be safely used, with the precaution of well-constructed boilers, and properly adapted safety-valves; and further, a great majority of opinions lean to boilers of wrought-iron, or metal, in preference to cast-iron. They have, in consequence, adopted the following resolutions, which they propose to the consideration of the House:—

1. That it appears, from the evidence of several experienced engineers, that the explosion in the steam-packet at Norwich, was caused not only by the improper construction and materials of the boiler, but the safety-valve connected with it having been overloaded, by which the expansive force of the steam was raised to a degree of pressure beyond that which the boiler was calculated to sustain.

2. That it appears, that in the instances of similar explosions in steam-packets, manufactories, and other works where steam-engines were employed, these accidents were attributable to one or other of the causes above alluded to.

3. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, for the prevention of such accidents in future, the means are simple and easy, and not likely to be attended with any inconveniences to the proprietors of steam-packets, nor with any such additional expense as can either be injurious to the owners, or tend to prevent the increase of such establishments. The means which your Committee would recommend, are comprised in the following regulations:—

That all steam-packets carrying passengers for hire, should be registered at the port nearest to the place from or to which they proceed:

That all boilers belonging to the engines by which such vessels shall be worked, should be composed of wrought-iron or copper:

That every boiler on board such steam-packet, should, previous to the packet being used for the conveyance of passengers, be submitted to the inspection of a skilful engineer, or other person conversant with the subject, who should ascertain by trial the strength of such boiler, and should certify his opinion of its sufficient strength, and of the security with which it might be employed to the extent proposed :

That every such boiler should be provided with two sufficient safety-valves, one of which should be inaccessible to the engineer, and the other accessible both to him and to the persons on board the packet :

That the inspector shall examine such safety-valves, and shall certify what is the pressure at which such safety-valves shall open, which pressure shall not exceed one third of that by which the boiler has been proved, nor one sixth of that, which, by calculation, it shall be reckoned able to sustain :

That a penalty should be inflicted on any person placing additional weight on either of the safety-valves.

Dr Husson has made the highly important remark, that the *nux vomica* is very beneficial in paralysis which follows rheumatic affections, but he considers it as liable to occasional accidents, when the paralysis has succeeded an attack of apoplexy. This distinction ought to make medical men very cautious in the use of this powerful agent.

An animal hitherto unknown here to the European colonies, accompanied by two of its young, was found a fortnight ago at Cox's River, in the newly discovered country. From its general conformation, it may be pronounced a species of the Jerboa tribe. Its resemblance is about midway between that of the rabbit and the rat, the ears short and erect, like those of the former, the head longer, like that of the latter, as is also the tail, which is very long, but terminating with a thick fur; the weight of the animal, to all appearance, not exceeding eight or nine ounces.—*Sydney Gazette*.

A curious phenomenon recently exhibited itself, on board a vessel now in the Cove, to a party while at supper. On the opening of a rock oyster, the shells of which were forced asunder with much difficulty, a small fish of two inches length, which had been curled up in the place which the native inhabitant of the shell had before occupied, sprung out upon the table, and was preserved alive for some time. Examined in a glass of clear salt water, the little intruder, which had doubtless devoured its host, the oyster, had a beautiful appearance when alive. Its great pliancy when in motion, determines its species to be cartilaginous, while the back and belly, which were ornamented with a series of spines linked together by a transparent silken membrane, and its fine curling tail, displayed the richest beauties to the admiring eye. The creature was itself almost entirely transparent,

when interposed between the eye and the sun, and the whole body marked with stripes of brown and yellow, disposed in regular intervals; nor was the head its least curious part, from its being surmounted with a fine crest, resembling the unindented comb of a cock. Many persons have seen it, and all presume it to be a novel species.—*Sydney Gazette*.

Two instances of the extreme virulence and rapidity of animal poison, almost unprecedented in well authenticated narrative, are recorded in the *Sydney Gazette*, as recent information from the party at Bathurst plains.

The sudden death of John Wood, a private of the Royal Veteran Company, on duty at that post, was owing to the bite of a snake, which he survived only a few moments. The melancholy event took place on the 24th ultimo; the fatal wound was inflicted on the foot, and the deceased putting his hand upon it, had scarcely time to implore the blessing of God, when he fell upon his face, and instantly expired. Putrescence ensued with unexampled rapidity, and in a few hours the body of the deceased became entirely black.

The malign effects of the snake poison, has in two instances shewn itself more direful in the species found in the new discovered mountain country, than any other. We mentioned the melancholy circumstances of the instant death of the soldier at Bathurst, on his receiving the bite of one of them. A sheep belonging to Mr Lawson was also bit; it died immediately, and exhibited symptoms of putrescence in a few moments after. One of them was known to advance from beneath a rock to the centre of a road, as a man was passing, with the apparent intention of attacking him. They are said to be generally from five to six, or seven feet long, are of a disagreeable dark colour, and have very large heads.

Mr Armiger is engaged in Researches, and in the Collection of Materials for an English work on Physiology, intended to supply an acknowledged deficiency in the elementary books of this country, to exhibit the present state of that important science, and the extent to which it is indebted to the investigation of British physiology.

Mr Sewell, assistant professor at the Veterinary College, has discovered a mode of curing a chronic lameness, to which hunters, chargers, and other valuable horses, are liable after any considerable exertion. It consists in dividing the nervous trunk, and extirpating a portion of it, where it enters the foot behind the pastern point.

A paper, by Dr Leach of the British Museum, has been read to the Royal Society, containing some observations on a new genus of marine animals inhabiting the argonaut and nautilus shells. It was observed by Sir Joseph Banks, that the animal found in these shells is not the fabricator of them, but a parasite which has taken up its oc-

casional abode there when it chooses to shield itself from the direct action of the waves. Sir E. Home also presented a paper somewhat similar, detailing his remarks on the mode and period of generation of the animals found in nautilus and argonaut shells. He found them to be oviparous animals, to be nourished nearly like snails.

Sir William Herschel, lately created a Hanoverian knight, has communicated a paper to the Royal Society on the system of the scattering of the stars, and on the best mode of dividing them into classes, so as to form a correct and convenient catalogue.

It is found by experiment, that the waters of the Thames, opposite the London Dock gates, are perfectly fresh throughout; at Blackwall, even in spring tides, the water was found to be only slightly saline; at Woolwich the proportion of salt water increases, and so on to Gravesend. From a series of observations made at and below London bridge, compared with the river as far up as Kew and Oxford, Mr Stevenson, the engineer, is of opinion, that the waters of the Thames seldom change, but are probably carried up and down with the turn of the alternate tides, for an indefinite period, which, he is of opinion, may be one, if not the principal, cause of what is termed the extreme softness of the waters of the Thames.

Lieutenant John Couch, of the royal navy, has invented—1. *A Celestial Gyrograph*, magnetically constructed, which gives the true bearings, rising, setting, and culminating, of forty of the principal fixed stars, for any hour and minute of the twenty-four hours.—2. *A Gyronitic Gonophore*, for more accurately surveying, either at sea or on shore, and with more expedition and facility.—3. *A Night Semaphore* of four lights and one pointer, of nine hundred thousand millions power.—4. *A Gonophore* for ascertaining the trim of a ship at sea; and, 5. *A Marine Gyrograph*, simplifying navigation.

Serpent found in Devonshire.—Dr Leach states, that the *red viper*, described by Mr Rackett in a paper read to the Linnæan Society on April 15, is no more than a very common variety of the young viper of Britain. He also says, that *coluber aculeus* of the Linnæan Transactions, *col. prester* and *chereea* of Linnæus, are also varieties of the same species, viz. of *vipera berus*.

The first Number of a new periodical work, entitled, "Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia," has just reached this country from America. It contains, 1st, Description of Six new Species of the Genus *Firola*, from the Mediterranean, by MM. de Sueur and Peron, with a plate. 2d, An Account of the New Mountain Sheep, *Oris Montana*, by Mr George Ord; with a wood engraving of the Horn of the Animal. 3d, A Description of Seven American Water and Land Shells, by Mr Thos. Say.

Vol. I.

FRANCE.

Insects living in a Vacuum.—M. Biot has observed, that the insects called by the French *blaps* and *tenebrions*, may be left in the best vacuum that can be made by an air-pump for days, without their appearing to suffer any inconvenience.

New Method of detecting Arsenious Acid, or Corrosive Sublimate, when in Solution.—Take a little recent wheat starch; add to it a sufficient quantity of iodine to give it a blue colour. Mix a little of this blue matter with water, so as to have a blue-coloured liquid. If into this liquid a few drops of an aqueous solution of arsenious acid be put, the blue colour is immediately changed to reddish brown, and is gradually dissipated entirely. The solution of corrosive sublimate produces nearly the same effect; but if some drops of sulphuric acid be added, the blue colour is again restored, if it has been destroyed by arsenious acid; but if it has been destroyed by corrosive sublimate, it is not restored, either by sulphuric acid or by any other acid. (Brugnatelli, Ann. de Chim. et Phys. iv. 334.)

New Analysis of the Meteoric Iron of Siberia.—M. Langier has lately subjected a specimen of this well-known mass of iron to analysis. He found its constituents as follow:

Oxide of iron,	68.2
Silica,	16
Magnesia,	15
Sulphur,	5.2
Nickel,	5.2
Chromium,	0.5
Loss,	3

113.1

The increase of weight is owing to the oxidization of the metals. This analysis shows us that the constituents of this iron are quite the same as those of the meteoric stones. (See Ann. de Chim. et Phys. iv. 363.)

Arragonite.—It will be recollected, that after the discovery of carbonate of strontian by Stromeyer in arragonite, Messrs Bucholz and Meissner analyzed twelve specimens from different places; that they found strontian in seven of the twelve, but could detect none in the remaining five. Among these five was the arragonite of Bastènes, which, according to these chemists, contained nothing but carbonate of lime and a little sulphate of lime. Langier has lately examined a specimen of arragonite from the same place. He found in it traces of carbonate of strontian, though the quantity of that substance present did not exceed the thousandth part of the weight of the specimen. In two other specimens of arragonite, one from Baudissero, near Turin, the other from the country of Gex, he could detect no strontian whatever; but he remarks, that these specimens did not exhibit all the characters of arragonite. That of Baudissero, though pretty regularly crystallized, was

3 X

opaque, and very friable. That from Gex has the vitreous fracture, and the hardness of the best characterized arragonites; but it is massive, and exhibits no appearance of crystallization. In general, the purest, and most transparent, and most regularly crystallized arragonites, are those which contain the greatest quantity of strontian; while those which are impure, and mixed with sulphate of lime, either contain none, or very little of that substance. (*Ann. de Chim. et Phys.* iv. 361.)

A stone, adapted to the purposes of lithography, has been discovered in the quarries of Argenteuil. All the stone used in this art in France has hitherto been imported from Bavaria. Burgundy also has lately furnished some specimens, of which a trial is about to be made; but the quarry of Argenteuil seems capable of furnishing an abundant supply, and of the best quality.

GERMANY.

The great anatomical collection of Meckel of Halle is about to be offered for sale. It is only excelled by the magnificent and truly philosophical museum of the late John Hunter. The Meckels did not rest satisfied with mere preparations of parts of the adult human subject: a principal object with them has been to shew, in series of preparations, the forms and condition of the various organs and parts of the animal system, from their first appearance to their period of maturity; and this cabinet is also particularly rich in objects of pathological anatomy.

Animal Magnetism is at present in high repute in Germany, as a remedy in the cure of diseases. Many large works, and numberless pamphlets, have been written on this subject within two or three years, and even hospitals have been established, for the reception of such patients as require the aid of magnetism.

A periodical work is at present publishing at Altenburg, under the following title: "Archives of Animal Magnetism," by Eschenmayer, Kieser, and Nasse.

Barker, Wolter, and Hendricks, are publishing, in Holland, "Contributions to the Doctrine of Animal Magnetism."

A periodical work is publishing in Switzerland, by a society of veterinary practitioners, under the title, "Archives of Veterinary Medicine." Four numbers have already appeared.

Neergaard has published, at Copenhagen, a Description of the Teeth of Horses, with a reference to those of other Quadrupeds. In the introduction, he gives a statement of the external marks that may be used in determining the age of horses.

Rohlwes has published, at Hanover, a work on the Knowledge and Cure of the Diseases of Wild Animals; and the same author has also published a work on Veterinary Medicine.

Dr K. L. Schwab has just published the

first fasciculus of a work, entitled, *Materials for a Pathological Anatomy of Domestic Animals.*

Professor Will has just published, at Munich, a volume on the *Veterinary Art.*

There is publishing in Hanover, by Crome, a *Manual of Natural History for Agriculturists.* It promises to be a very popular and useful work.

Weber has just published the fourth part of his valuable *Manual of Economical Literature.*

Poppe has just published the second volume, letters D—G, of his *Technical Lexicon.*

Meckel and Autenrieth now conduct the excellent *Archives of Physiology*, formerly carried on by Reil and Meckel. The few numbers of the new series are equal to any of those of the old series.

Rubland is preparing for the press a *System of Theoretical Chemistry*, according to electro-chemical principles.

Thaer is publishing *New Annals of Agriculture* for the year 1817.

Henriette Schubart has lately published, at Altenburg, a translation of *Walter Scott's Scottish Ballads and Songs.*

D. B. G. Seilevi has lately published, at Leipsic, a treatise entitled, *De Testiculi descensu et Genitalium anomalis*; 4to.

Hodgson's *Treatise on the Diseases of the Veins and Arteries* has been translated into the German, and illustrated with notes, by the Counsellor of State and Chevalier Kreysig, and Dr F. A. Koberwan.

A curious book has lately appeared at Copenhagen, under the title, "*Historia precipuorum Arabum Regnorum, rerumque ab his gestorum ante Islamismum, e codd. MSS. Arabicis Bibliothecæ Regiæ Slavnicæ collectis, vertit, Animadversiones addidit, Dr et Prof. J. L. Rassmussen.*"

A fifth edition of *Hildebrand's excellent Manual of Physiology* has just appeared.

Dr G. Hassel has published, at Weimar, two volumes of a *General Geographical and Statistical Lexicon.*

Friesleben, so well known by his *Geognostical Description of Thuringia*, has just published the first part of a work, entitled, "*Contributions to the Mineralogical Geography of Saxony.*"

Dr Fr. G. Dietrich has published an additional volume of his *Gardener and Botanist's Lexicon.*

There has lately appeared at Frankfort, by Dr Diels, a systematic work on the *Principal Species, Kinds, and Varieties, of Fruits cultivated in Germany.*

Dr Bährens has published an account of those *Diseases that yield to Animal Magnetism.*

Weber has published at Leipsic, a work, entitled, "*Anatomia Comparata Nervii Sympathici, cum tabula.*"

Winter of Munich has lately published a *Series of Lithographic Drawings of Animals.*

Dr Olfers has just published an interest-

ing work, entitled, "De Vegetativis et Animalis Corporibus in Corporibus Animalis Reperiendis. cum tabul. aenea.

Dr Crichton of Petersburg, along with Drs Rehmann and Burdach, have published several numbers of a periodical work, entitled, "Russian Contributions to Natural Science and Medicine."

J. Samuel has lately published a work, entitled, "De Otorum Mammalium Velementis."

Sprengel has just published, in the German language, an interesting History of Botany; and the same subject has been taken up by Schultes, in his History of Botany.

There has just appeared at Vienna, a work in 3 vols 8vo, with 135 folio coloured plates, by Dr Joseph Sherer, entitled, "Tables of the Anatomical Wax Preparations in the Imperial Museum."

The celebrated Danish sculptor, Thorwaldson, resident in Rome, after Canova, one of the most distinguished modern artists, is publishing Engravings of his celebrated Bas-reliefs.

Tiedemann, Opel, and Liboschitz, have published the first fasciculus of their Natural History and Anatomy of the Amphibia.

The well-known naturalist, G. R. Treviranus has published a fifth volume of his Biology.

There has lately appeared at Munich, an interesting work in folio, by Wagenbauer, on the Art of Drawing Landscapes on Stone.

Dr Fr. Lud. Walther has just published a Treatise on the different Races, Kinds, and Varieties of the Common Dog.

Among the effects left by the celebrated Werner, there are several MSS. nearly ready

for the press. This great man had printed nothing since 1774. His labours always appeared to him not sufficiently matured; but his instructions are spread over the world by thousands of his scholars. His Cabinet of Minerals has become the property of the Mineralogical Academy of Freiberg.

The fifth volume of Professor Hausmann's Mineralogical Travels in Scandinavia has just been published.

ITALY.

Canova has just finished a charming group, —a nymph reposing upon a lion's skin, and a boy playing on a lyre. He is now employed upon a statue of the King of Portugal.

Professor Moricchini, of Rome, having discovered the magnetising power of the violet rays of the prismatic spectrum, the Marquis Ridolfi has succeeded in magnetising two needles, the one in thirty, the other in forty-six minutes; and can now charge with the magnetic power, by the same process, as many needles as he pleases. The needles thus magnetised (namely, by directing on and passing over them, for a period of not less than thirty minutes, the violet rays of the spectrum, through the medium of a condensing lens) possess all the energy and the properties of needles magnetised in the common way by means of a loadstone. Their *homonomous* poles repel, while the *heteronomous* poles attract, each other; and, made to vibrate on a pivot, their point turns constantly to the north, their heads to the south! This adds to the wonders of magnetism, and must be regarded as a very extraordinary discovery.

WORKS PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

LONDON.

Mr John Sidney Hawkins will shortly publish, in 1 vol. 8vo, an Inquiry into the Nature, History, and first Introduction of Poetry in general, but more particularly of Dramatic Poetry, and of that sort of verse which the Latin Poets employed in their Comedies; tending to shew, from the strongest possible evidence, that poetical licenses are unnecessary, and that the verses of Sophocles, Plautus, Terence, Pindar, and Horace, are erroneously regulated, but may be correctly distributed without any violation of the laws of *Prosodia*.

In the ensuing month will be published, a Genealogical and Biographical History of the Family of Marmyun; with an account of the office of King's Champion attached to the tenure of the Barony and Manor of Scrivelsby in County Lincoln, part of the ancient demesne of that family—containing a variety of matter never before published, lately collected from the public records, and embellished with several engravings.

A little volume, entitled, Plurality of Worlds; or some remarks, Philosophical and Critical, in a Series of Letters, occasioned by Discourses on Christianity, viewed in connexion with the Modern Astronomy, as published by the Rev. Dr Chalmers, is in the press.

Proposals have been circulated, for publishing by subscription, De Vaux, or the Heir of Gilsland, a poem, in five cantos, by Robert Carlyle. The subject is the Feud between De Vaux, the Norman Baron of Gilsland, and Gil Beuth of Danish race, the original proprietor of the demesne. The scene is laid in Cumberland during the reigns of Stephen and Henry II.

Mr J. Norris Brewer has announced an intention of speedily publishing Collections towards a Biographical Account of His Grace Hugh, late Duke of Northumberland.

Preparing for publication, in two large 8vo volumes, illustrated with maps, "An

Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures," by Mr Horne, sub-librarian to the Surrey Institution. This Work, on which the author has been engaged for many years, will be divided into three parts. Part I. will contain a View of the Geography of the Holy Land, and of the Political, Religious, Moral, and Civil State of the Jews, illustrating the principal Events recorded in the Scriptures. Part II. will treat on the various subsidiary Means for ascertaining the sense of the Scripture—Figurative Language—The reconciling of the apparent Contradictions of Scripture—Quotations from the Old Testament in the New, with New Tables of all the Quotations—Applications of the Principles of Scripture—Interpretation to the Historical, Prophe-tical, Doctrinal, and Moral Parts of the Bible. Part III. will be appropriated to the Analysis of the Scriptures, comprising an account of the Canon of the Old and New Testaments, together with Critical Prefaces and Synopses to each Book. A copious Appendix will be subjoined, containing an account of the principal MSS. and Editions of the Old and New Testaments—of various Readings, with a digest of the chief Rules for weighing and applying them—Rules for the better understanding of Hebraisms—Lists of Commentators and Biblical Critics of eminence, with Bibliographical and Critical Notices of each, extracted from authentic sources; together with Chronological and other Tables, necessary to facilitate the study of the Bible. It is a peculiar feature of this Work, that references are made throughout to the most approved writers on every topic, in order to assist further researches, and thus render the volumes a useful Manual to the Biblical Student and to Divines.

Col. Mark Wilks will speedily publish the second and third volumes of his *Historical Sketches of the South of India*, in an attempt to trace the History of the Mysore.

The *Elements of History and Geography*, ancient and modern, exemplified and illustrated by the principles of Chronology, by the Rev. J. Joyce, will soon be published in two 8vo vols.

Mr Accum has in the press, *Chemical*

Amusements, comprising a series of curious and instructive experiments in Chemistry, which are easily performed, and unattended with danger.

Miss A. M. Porter is preparing the *Knight of St John*, a Romance.

The *Poetical Remains and Memoirs* of the late John Leyden, M. D. are preparing for publication.

The *History of the Rise and Progress of the Judicial or Adawlut System*, as established for the Administration of Justice under the Precedency of Bengal; with an Inquiry into the Causes of Litigation, and the delay in the termination of Law Suits in the Court of Adawlut, 1 vol. 8vo.

Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, and Koordistan, in the years 1813 and 1814, with Remarks on the Marches of Alexander, and Retreat of the Ten Thousand, by John M'Donald Kinneir, Captain in the service of the Honourable East India Company, Town-Major of Fort St George, and Political Agent at the Durbar of his Royal Highness the Nabob of Carnatic, 2 vols 8vo, with a large map.

The *History of the late War in Spain and Portugal*, by Robert Southey, Esq.

A Work is in contemplation, and will be shortly laid before the public, entitled, "History of the Helvetian, Austrian, Appennine, Pyrenean, and Northern Floras," considered with respect to the points of origin from which the different families of plants have travelled to the valleys and plains, and become mixed together; illustrated by a Botanical Map of the regions assigned to each.

Shortly will be published, the *Life of Richard Watson*, Lord Bishop of Landaff, written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814; to be published by his son, Richard Watson, L. L. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. The Work will be handsomely printed in 4to, with a Portrait of his Lordship, from an original Portrait by Romney.

Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey, from the Manuscript Journals of Modern Travellers in those Countries, edited by Mr R. Walpole, will soon appear in a 4to volume, illustrated by plates.

EDINBURGH.

The *Edinburgh Annual Register*, for the year 1815.

In the press, and speedily will be published in 4to, Mr Robert Law, his *Memorials of Remarkable Things in his Time*, from 1638 to 1684; with notes by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq. Mr Law was a clergyman of the Presbyterian persuasion, who carefully noted down the most remarkable

events which took place in Scotland during his life, including Witchcraft, Necromancy, and the Apparition of Spectres. His Memorials, which have never before been printed, are not only highly amusing through the author's turn for *diablerie*, but very valuable from the historical matter which they contain.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

AGRICULTURE.

A Review (and Complete Abstract) of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture from the Southern and Peninsular Departments of England; by Mr Marshall, 8vo. 12s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Biographia Literaria, or Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions; by S. T. Coleridge, Esq. 2 vols 8vo. £1, 1s.

DRAMA.

What Next? a Farce, in two acts; by T. Dibdin. 1s.

Past Ten o'Clock, and a Rainy Night; by T. Dibdin. 1s. 6d.

My Uncle, an Operetta, in one act; by Samuel Beazley, Esq. 1s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Juvenile Review, containing Moral and Critical Observations on Children's Books, intended as a Guide to Parents and Teachers in their Choice of Books of Instruction and Amusement, Part I. 1s. 6d.

The Traveller in Asia, or a Visit to the East Indies and China, with an Account of the Manners of the Inhabitants, Natural Productions, and Curiosities; for the Instruction of Young Persons; by Priscilla Wakefield, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

The Palace of Truth; by Madame de Genlis, with coloured engravings. 3s. 6d.

GEOGRAPHY.

A View of the History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindoos, including a Minute Description of their Manners and Customs, and Translations from their principal Works; by the Rev. W. Ward, 2 vols 8vo. 18s.

Letters on Ceylon, particularly relative to the Kingdom of Candy; by Capt. L. de Bussche, late acting Deputy-Adjutant-General in Ceylon, 8vo. 9s.

HISTORY.

An Account of the Origin, Progress, and Actual State of the War carried on between Spain and Spanish America; containing the Principal Facts which have marked the Struggle in Mexico, New Granada, Venezuela, Province of Rio de la Plata, &c.; by a South American, 8vo. 6s.

LAW.

Hints for Abstracting Title Deeds; by W. Harper, 8vo. 5s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Remarks on Insanity, chiefly with reference to the Physical Symptoms, founded on the Practice of John Mayo, M. D.; by T. Mayo, M. D. 8vo. 5s.

Picture of the College of Physicians, 8vo. 16s.

A Treatise of Physiology and Diseases of the Ear; by J. H. Curtis, Esq. Aurist to the Prince Regent. 7s.

Medical and Surgical Remarks, contain-

ing a Description of a New and Successful Mode of Operating in certain cases of Obstruction about the Neck of the Bladder, &c.; by Edward Grainger, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 8vo. 9s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The British Review, No 19. 6s.

The Colonial Journal, No V. 8s.

The Sexagenarian; or the Recollections of a Literary Life, 2 vols 8vo. £1, 1s.

A Treatise on the Science of Ship-building; with Observations on the British Navy, the extraordinary decay of Men of War, and on the Causes, Effects, and Prevention of the Dry Rot; also on the Growth and Management of Trees: the whole with a view to improve the Construction and Durability of Ships; by Isaac Blackburn, Ship-builder, Plymouth, 4to. £1, 5s.

The East India Register and Directory, corrected to July 1817.

Armageddon, the first eight Books; by the Rev. G. Townshend, Trin. Coll. Camb. 8vo. 12s.

Reft Rob, or the Witch of Scot-Muir, commonly called Madge the Snoover, a Scottish Tale, 12mo. 5s.

A Supplement to Junius Identified, consisting of Fac-similes of Handwriting, and other Illustrations, 8vo. 3s.

MATHEMATICS.

The Principles and Application of Imaginary Quantities, Book I.; to which are added, some Observations on Porisms; being the first part of a series of Original Tracts in various parts of the Mathematics; by Benjamin Gompertz, Esq. 4to. 5s. 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A Practical Introduction to Botany, Illustrated by References, under each definition, to Plants of easy access, and by numerous Figures; and also comprising a Glossary of Botanic Terms; by the Rev. W. Bingley. 4s. 6d.—and coloured, 7s. 6d.

Conversations on Botany, with twenty engravings, 12mo. 7s. 6d.—and coloured, 10s. 6d.

The Midland Flora; by J. Purton, 2 vols. £1.

Pomona Britannica, a Collection of Fruits, coloured after Nature; by G. Brookshaw, Esq. 2 vols 4to. £12, 12s.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

An Essay on the Nature of Light, Heat, and Electricity; by C. C. Bompas, Barrister-at-law, 8vo. 6s.

NOVELS.

Maria, a Domestic Tale; by Mrs St George, 3 vols. 18s.

The Deserter; by Amelia Beauclerc, 4 vols. £1, 2s.

POETRY.

The Lament of Tasso; by Lord Byron, 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Sibylline Leaves, a Collection of Poems; by S. T. Coleridge, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

De Courci, a Tale, in two Cantos, with other Poems; by James Thomson, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Greece, a Poem, in three Parts, with Notes, Classical Illustrations, and Sketches of the Scenery; by William Haygarth, A. M. 4to. £2, 12s. 6d.

The Hours, a Poem, in four Idylls; by Henry Hudson, Esq. 8vo. 7s.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Observations on the Causes of the Depression of Agriculture and Home Trade, containing brief Remarks on Taxation, Tithe, Poor's Rate, Rent, and Emigration. 2s. 6d.

Observations on the Importance of Gibraltar to Great Britain, as the means of promoting the Intercourse with the States of the Mediterranean, particularly with Morocco;

by Captain Christopher Clarke, Royal Artillery. 3s.

THEOLOGY.

Observations, Critical, Explanatory, and Practical, on the Canonical Scriptures; by Mrs Cornwallis of Wittersham, 4 vols 8vo. £2, 2.

On the Rule of Faith, in Reply to Mr Jos. Fletcher, Minister of the Independents at Blackburn; by Jos. Fairclough, 8vo. 1s. 6d.
Sermons on various Subjects; by the Rev. John Nance, D. D. 2 vols. 18s.

Considerations on the Doctrines of the Evangelical Clergy, and on the probable Effects of Evangelical Preaching; a Sermon, by the Rev. Richard Warner, Vicar of Norton St Philip's, Somerset, and Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts, 8vo. 4s.

Sermons Translated from the French of Daniel de Superville, formerly Pastor of the French Protestant Church at Rotterdam, with Memoirs of his Life; by John Allen, 8vo. 9s.

EDINBURGH.

Lacunar Strevelinense. A Collection of Heads etched and engraved after the Carved Work which formerly decorated the Roof of the King's Room in Stirling Castle. Splendidly printed, imperial quarto, with forty plates. £2, 12s. 6d.

The History of Ireland, from the Earliest Ages to the Union; by the Rev. Samuel Burdy, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Summary of the Law relating to New Trials in Civil Suits, by Courts of Justice in England; by John Peter Grant, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Attempt to establish Physiognomy upon Scientific Principles; by John Cross, M. D. 8vo. 8s.

Pictures of War from Authentic Narratives, with Reflections on the Practice of National Hostilities, some of them Original, but chiefly extracted from eminent Writers; by Irenicus, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Trial of James Watson the Elder for High Treason, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The Student, a Periodical Paper, 12mo. 5s. 6d. (Glasgow.)

NEW FRENCH PUBLICATIONS.

Notice Historique sur la Calabre pendant les dernières révolutions de Naples; par A. de Rivarol, Capitaine de la Garde Royale, 8vo.

Liste des prix des livres de la Bibliothèque de feu M. le Comte de Mac-Carthy-Reagh, vendue à l'enchère par Debure frères, 8vo.

Abrégé de la vie et des miracles de l'illustre Confesseur de J. C. Saint Léonard, premier saint de la Couronne de France, 12mo.

Questions sur la Législation actuelle de la Presse en France, et sur la doctrine du ministère public, relativement à la saisie des écrits, et à la responsabilité des auteurs et imprimeurs; par M. Benjamin de Constant, 8vo.

Des Trois derniers mois de l'Amérique méridionale et du Brésil, suivis des Personalités et incivilités de la Quotidienne et du Journal des Débats; par M. de Pradt, ancien Archevêque de Malines, 8vo.

La France; par Lady Morgan, 2 vols 8vo.

Observations sur l'Ouvrage intitulé "La France, par Lady Morgan;" par l'auteur de Quinze jours et de Six mois à Londres, 8vo.

Recherches Anatomiques sur les hernies de l'Abdomen; par Jules Cloquet, 4to.

Voyage sur le Mont Blanc, entrepris le 15 Septembre 1816; par le Comte de Lusi, officier des Gardes de S. M. le Roi de Prusse, 8vo.

Considérations philosophiques et morales sur le Magnétisme Animal, ses principes et ses rapports avec le fluide nerveux, les esprits animaux, le galvanisme et l'électricité; par Charles Cadot, 8vo. Imprimé à Brunswick.

Nouvelles expériences sur la Nature et les Variations de l'aimant relatives à la Navigation, où l'on propose un nouveau magnétomètre universel; par J. P. Sarrazin de Montferrier, 8vo.

Chenier, Tableau Historique de la Littérature Française, depuis 1789, 2d edit. 8vo.

Lullin de Chateaufvieux, Lettres écrites d'Italie en 1812 et 13, 2 vols 12mo.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Europe.

FRANCE.

AN extraordinary document has just appeared, which, if genuine, may at some future period be the source of important events in this country. It is a representation of Maria Louisa, late Empress of France, protesting against the occupation of the throne by the Bourbons, and claiming it for her son, Charles Francis Napoleon. This instrument is dated February 19, 1815, and addressed to the Congress then sitting at Vienna; and it bears, that the Powers there assembled ordered it to be registered among the acts of Congress, with the concurrence of the Emperors of Russia and Austria. The French minister protested against this decision, and refused to sign it. The London Courier, however, asserts that the document is a fabrication.

The French Government, it is said, has succeeded in raising another loan to the amount of three millions sterling. The contractors are the houses of Baring and others. We understand it was finally concluded on the 23d July at Paris, at the rate of 62.50, being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 below the preceding fortnight.

Letters from Cambray say, that it is now considered as quite certain that the Duke of Wellington is gone to Paris, entirely on account of the negotiation for relieving France from a second fifth of the allied army. It is added, that all the allied powers do not approve of this measure; but Russia and England have expressed themselves not disinclined to it.

The Duke De Richelieu has addressed a letter to the Chapter of Toulouse, requesting their assent to a plan for restoring the Church of France to as much of its ancient splendour as possible, by creating new Sees, and re-establishing some of the most ancient. This is to take place with the concurrence of the Pope. The Chapter immediately agreed to the measure as far as it affected their jurisdiction.

The Duchess of Berri was safely delivered of a daughter, at Paris, on the 13th July; but the joy of the royal family upon this occasion was of short duration, as the child died two days after.

SPAIN.

The Paris papers of the 2d instant contain an article from Madrid, stating, that Ferdinand has been advised to grant a general amnesty to his subjects; which wise

measure originated with the Finance Minister, Don Martin Garay, who, having made the proposition to the Council of Finance, received from them a report, strongly recommending the measure, and containing various reflections, agreeable both to sound policy and humanity.

Letters of the 15th ult. from Madrid mention, that the finance decree of 30th May, notwithstanding the opposition of the clergy, both by inuendoes in the pulpit, and elaborate pieces in the papers, had been favourably received in the provinces.

The letters from Spain state, that nearly the whole of the Spanish cavalry, to the number of 2000, were about to be sent to South America. Another article states, that eleven men are to be taken by lot from each regiment of the line in Spain, and the whole force thus assembled, amounting to about 6000, is to be sent to South America.

The unfortunate General Lacy, it appears, has been shot at Majorca. A letter from Perpignan, dated July 13, gives the following account of this event:—"When the Spanish government sent orders, after the sentence passed on General Lacy, to send him to Majorca, it was because fears were entertained that the numerous friends whom Lacy had at Barcelona, might be able to excite a commotion in his favour. The most urgent representations were made in favour of the General by several officers of the highest distinction, in order to obtain a mitigation of the sentence of death, but they were ineffectual. On the arrival of General Lacy at Majorca, his sentence was read to him, and he was shot on the morning of the 5th. This officer, who had so many times shed his blood for the service of his country, died with equal composure and firmness. "All that I request (said he) is to die by the hands of my ancient brethren in arms—it was on the field of honour, and while combating the enemies of Spain, that a warrior like me ought to have finished his career." After these words, he said to the soldiers—"Fire!"

PORTUGAL.

We learn from Lisbon, by a letter of a recent date, that thirty of the conspirators have been condemned. General Gomez Friere is to be banished. Baron Eben's fate was undecided: No confessions have been made by him; but a number of papers, which he had confided to a young woman, to whom he was under an engagement of marriage, have been secured, and it is said their contents furnish much im-

portant information of the designs of the conspirators.

The Portuguese government is said to have opened a loan of four millions, at an interest of six per cent.—The squadron which is to convey the Princess Royal to the Brazils, has at length set sail from Lisbon for Leghorn.

ITALY.

By a recent treaty concluded at Paris, it appears that the Duchy of Parma does not descend to young Napoleon, but, on the decease of his mother, reverts to its former possessors of the house of Etruria. Young Bonaparte is to have the appanages in Bohemia, once belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the revenues of which are worth something more than £29,000 per annum.

GERMANY.

The German Congress has finished its Session; but another is talked of for the purpose of taking into consideration the affairs of Spain and Portugal in relation to their colonies.

The project of a new constitution for the states of Wurtemberg has been brought forward. It has met with much opposition, and occasioned a great deal of discussion. The people insist upon the re-establishment of their former rights; and the King, who is said to be goaded on by the Emperor of Russia, seems determined to oppose them. Russian influence is said to be so great in these states, since the marriage of the King with the sister of the Emperor, that the whole of the military are now attired in Russian uniforms.

The new Council of State of Prussia have, by a great majority, rejected the plan of finance submitted to them by M. Bulow, the minister of finance, and have petitioned the King to assemble the provincial estates, whose proper business it is to determine on all matters of supply.

The Paris papers contain, under the head of Frankfort, a long memorial or remonstrance to the Diet from the free towns of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, on the subject of the visit paid to the British Channel and the North Seas by the Tunisian pirates. The memorialists state, that the captain and crew of one of the Hamburg vessels have been carried into slavery, and they have appointed a committee of five to report upon the best means of securing the trade of Germany against these depre-
dators.

The state of the organization of the Austrian army has been published in the Belgian journals, from which it appears that there are 564 generals and 380 colonels, of whom 321 of the former, and 163 of the latter, are unemployed. The forces are composed of fifty-eight regiments of infantry of the line, of which six are in France, and three in the Neapolitan dominions. There

are twenty-one battalions of grenadiers, seventeen frontier regiments, a battalion of czaikistes, a regiment of Tyrolean chasseurs, composed of four battalions; twelve battalions of chasseurs, of which two are in France, and five battalions are in garrison. Besides these, there are the cavalry, the artillery, the miners, sappers, &c.

A letter from Vienna, of the 2d July, says, that the mountain called the Hunsruck, in Upper Austria, has disappeared, and its place been supplied by a lake. This mountain was very high, and the country around took its name from it. Since the preceding month, several phenomena had warned the inhabitants that something awful would happen, and there were frequent subterraneous noises heard. About a dozen cottages, which were built on various parts of the hill, have of course disappeared; but it was not known whether any person perished in them.

In the course of last month Switzerland sustained dreadful damage in many parts by inundations. Several rivers broke their dykes; houses and bridges were destroyed in many places; and on the banks of the Lake of Constance many communes were laid under water. In the Oberland, the fields, meadows, and plantations, were entirely submerged, and masses of the soil were seen floating about, torn up by the fury of the waters, covered with potatoes, vegetables, and hay. The storm had caused great misery to the poor peasantry, already suffering severely from the dearth of provisions.

SWEDEN.

The Hamburg papers contain a singular letter from Stockholm, describing the measures adopted by Government for the suppression of Foreign trade, by bringing back the manners of the people from modern refinements to the standard of their ancient simplicity. Voluntary associations are forming in the different provinces, for laying aside the use of all foreign articles,—for wearing no clothes of foreign manufacture,—for using no liquors except such as are made at home,—and for retrenching all superfluous expenses at weddings, christenings, burials, &c. This system is too artificial to last, and we may be assured that, however strictly it may be enforced for a time, it will soon be evaded in all points.

The Hereditary Prince, Oscar, was admitted a member of the Council of State on 15th July.

DENMARK.

The Danish Government has availed itself of the first moments of peace to remove the burdens caused by the war, including the extraordinary income tax, which had been imposed for eight years.

On the 25th ult. the prisoners in the House of Correction at Copenhagen revolted, and set the prison on fire; cannons, loaded with

grape shot, were brought down and fired upon them. The ringleaders were tried on the 27th by a Council of War, and several of them were executed. The damage done by the fire is estimated at from 3 to 400,000 crowns.

America.

UNITED STATES.

The letters from America speak of the continued exertions of the Government of the United States in building a formidable navy.

The new President commenced in June a tour through the States, and was every where received with the most cordial demonstrations of satisfaction. To judge from the answers made by him to the various addresses which were presented to him as he passed, his views are decidedly pacific. He seems averse from shewing himself too much in public, and has uniformly declined to accept of any invitation to the public dinners which were offered him.

THE BRAZILS.

The insurrection at Pernambuco never extended beyond the limits of that province, and the authority of the insurgents was not of long duration. While a naval force was instantly despatched to blockade the port an army marched over land from Bahia. This force was met by the insurgents at some distance from Pernambuco, on the 15th May, and, after an action which lasted till night, the latter were totally defeated and dispersed. On the 16th, Martins, the chief of the insurgents, at the head of a small column, was attacked by the royal troops, defeated, and taken prisoner. He was sent to Bahia, and accounts from that place, of the 12th June, state, that he had been executed there the day preceding. About seventy other prisoners, who had been sent there along with him, all persons of some consideration, were about to be tried, and it was expected would share the same fate. While the insurgent army was engaged with the royal troops, the sailors and marines from the fleet landed, and hoisted the royal flag at Pernambuco, and the latest intelligence from that place states, that tranquillity was completely restored, and the royal authority firmly re-established in the province.

SPANISH AMERICA.

The *New York Columbian* states, that the independents have retaken Barcelona, and mentions the receipt of intelligence, that the royalists have been completely defeated at a place called the Missions, about a hundred miles from Augustura.

Bolivar is stated, in advices from Jamaica, to have entered Caraccas on the 18th June, at the head of 5000 men, having beaten the royalists twice in the same day. It appears that the patriots are in possession of that

whole country, Augustura excepted, where the king's troops are closely besieged and reduced to great extremities. Women and children, to the amount of 1500, had left the city, and all sorts of unclean animals had been resorted to for food. It is affirmed, on the authority of a gentleman arrived at Baltimore from St Thomas's, that the patriots had actually obtained possession of the place, as well as of all the country on the Oronoko. With a view to strike some effectual blow against the royal party, before the arrival of reinforcements from Spain, they had collected all their forces on the river Oronoko; and, according to an account in a Boston paper, the decisive battle had already taken place. The royalists are said to have sustained the impetuosity of repeated attacks with great firmness, but were in the end overpowered, and compelled to fly in all directions, leaving 549 slain, and about 500 prisoners. The capture of the two Guayanas was expected to be the result of this battle, the date of which is not however stated.

There appears to be seven patriotic armies in Caraccas and New Andalusia, whose united number amount to 23,300 men. The naval force, commanded by Admiral Brion, consists of 32 vessels of war.

Sir Gregor M'Gregor is positively asserted to have sailed with a considerable force from Charleston, and to have commenced his operations by seizing Amelia Island; a capture which may expose the movements of the Spaniards in the adjacent quarters to serious difficulty.

Mina is said to have been joined by 7 or 800 militia in his march from Soto la Marina, a small town where he landed, to St Ander.

The independent Government of Caraccas has issued a degree permitting English and American goods to be imported for a duty of 8 per cent., instead of the 17½ exacted from other nations; but promising to these other nations the same mitigation of impost whenever they shall shew to the patriots the same conciliatory disposition.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Newfoundland papers, to the 11th June, mention, that the scarcity of provisions was no longer felt. There had been extensive arrivals of provisions from Halifax and from Ireland. The Royal Gazette, of the 27th of May, states, that his Excellency, General Lord Dalhousie, governor of Halifax, adopted measures immediately to afford relief, and that they were carried into effect in the most prompt manner by Captain Baldwin of his Majesty's ship *Fly*, every officer attached to government using the greatest exertion to alleviate their wants.

Letters from Halifax, of the 16th, state, that numerous vessels continued to arrive there with emigrants from Great Britain. Within the three weeks immediately preceding that date, about 1000 individuals

had been landed, and immense numbers were on their way to Canada. The brig *Traveller*, from Leith, with 60 emigrants, foundered at sea in the month of May, but the passengers and crew were saved by the ship *Valiant*, and landed at Prince Edward's Island in the gulf of St Lawrence.

WEST INDIES.

The Jamaica papers, of the 2d June, contain details relative to the predatory vessels with which the West Indies is infested. At Jamaica they give the appellation of pirates to their crews, and denounced vengeance against them. The trade of that island seems to have suffered most severely from their depredations. Nor is the evil likely to be lessened speedily, for Commodore Taylor, as he is styled, a bold and adventurous leader, has collected no less than 13 armed vessels in these seas. His immediate object was represented to be an attack on Porto Rico, the richest of the Spanish West India islands, and close to St Domingo. It has sustained several attacks from well appointed expeditions during the last three centuries, and Commodore Taylor may therefore find himself baffled. Much, of course, depends upon the depositions of the troops and inhabitants. The *Jamaica Courant*, of the 16th of May, says, "Information from home states, that Lord Melville had forwarded to this island positive instructions to check in every instance the piratical depredations of any flag which may be found annoying the commerce of this colony."

Asia.

EAST INDIES.

Despatches overland from India have been received at the East India House, from the Governor of Bombay, dated March 22, and communicating the important intelligence of the taking of the fortress of Hattrass by the British army. The circumstances which led to this event are as follows: A chief, named Rio Doss, had for some time past manifested a spirit of restlessness and encroachment towards the British, and, by taking possession of this strong fortress, his hostile designs against the British possessions bordering on the Mahratta territories became obvious. Remonstrances and explanations proving unsatisfactory, recourse was had by our Government to more effectual measures, by prompt and vigorous military operations. Our army, composed of British and native troops, immediately took the field under the command of Colonel Marshal, an officer of high military reputation. Arrived before the place, he summoned it to surrender; but the enemy, confiding in his strength and means of defence, refused to capitulate. It was then determined to carry it by storm—a heavy bombardment was commenced; and bombs and Congreve rockets were used with ter-

rible effect. A bomb falling on the magazine occasioned a tremendous explosion, which destroyed numbers in the garrison of Hattrass. Our loss, by the fire of the enemy, was inconsiderable. Lieutenant Courland was the only officer wounded. The conduct of Scindia, in the countenance he has given Rio Doss in his hostile dispositions towards the British, is much blamed. A probability might be entertained of a Mahratta war, were it not for the impression which the British arms may have made on the councils of the Mahratta confederates.

We are concerned to announce a melancholy accident, which occurred in Columbo harbour on the 27th of January, by the upsetting of one of the boats belonging to his Majesty's ship *Iphigenia*. From the accounts received it appears, that a party of officers belonging to his Majesty's 73d regiment had proceeded on board the *Iphigenia* on that day, to dine with the officers of the ship, and that on their return in the evening the boat unfortunately upset, by which distressing occurrence no less than seven lives were lost. Ensigns Campbell, Coane, and Hanwell, of his Majesty's 73d regiment; and Lieutenant Sanders of his Majesty's ship *Iphigenia*, two seamen, and one boy, were drowned; the remaining seven got safe on shore.

The letters from the Mauritius by the *Pallas*, which sailed the 8th of April last, convey very gloomy intelligence of the state of that colony. In consequence of the dreadful fire, houses of the highest commercial character have required six and ten years to meet their engagements.—All metallic money had disappeared; and the Local Treasury had been compelled to issue notes for sums as low as a rupee. These are depreciated in the Bazaar, and, even in exchange for brass money, the holder is compelled to allow a premium. The second expedition to Madagascar has experienced as disastrous a result as the first. Before the *Pallas* sailed, the *Musquito* sloop of war was despatched from Port Louis to bring back the survivors; but it was feared, from the dreadful mortality, that all the new settlers had perished, amongst whom was Governor Farquhar's Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Governor Le Sage.

CHINA.

By an edict published by the Chinese Emperor, the failure of Lord Amherst's embassy to Peking is ascribed to certain impositions practised by the minister Ho-she-tay. An hour of audience had been appointed, but the envoys having travelled all night, and their dresses of ceremony not having arrived, they could not present themselves; and the Chinese minister made a report to the Emperor, couched in disrespectful language, in consequence of which, the embassy was sent back without an audience. Had the minister, says the decree, "addressed to me a true report, I, the Em-

peror, could certainly have issued my commands, and have changed the time of the audience, in order to correspond with their intentions in coming ten thousand miles to my court."—The edict then censures severely the conduct of the minister, and also several other officers of the court, who knew of the imposition, but did not undeceive the Emperor.

The latest accounts from Canton state, that much discontent prevails among the people of Cochin-China, occasioned by the King nominating for his successor a son of one of his concubines. The Emperor of China, who pretends to have a right to interfere in the appointment of the kings of that country, has expressed his displeasure at the nomination.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ACADEMICAL SOCIETY.

Thursday, May 1.—Lord SPENCER presented a petition from this society, similar to that presented to the House of Commons by Mr Wilberforce on the 28th April.

LORD SIDMOUTH'S CIRCULAR.

May 2.—The LORD CHANCELLOR stated the result of his inquiries respecting the cases of Spence and Hogg, mentioned in the opinions of the law officers referred to in Lord Sidmouth's circular letter. With respect to the case of Spence, it appeared, that on the 13th of April 1801, an information upon oath was sworn before Mr Ford, then at Bow Street, by a person of the name of Seale, that he had printed for Thomas Spence a work entitled, "Society restored to its original Principles;" and for that work Mr Ford held Spence to bail, to appear in the Court of King's Bench on the first day of the ensuing term. On the first day of the term, the then Attorney-General filed an information against Spence, who was called on his recognisance, and appeared. He was subsequently tried and convicted. With regard to the case of Hogg, it appeared that an information was sworn before the then Lord Mayor (1801), by a person who had purchased at Hogg's shop the trials for adultery. The Lord Mayor held Alexander Hogg to bail, to appear in the Court of King's Bench on the first day of the ensuing term, and the recognisance was drawn up by the then Attorney-General. On the first day of the ensuing term, the late Mr Perceval having, in the mean time, become Attorney-General, that gentleman filed an information against Hogg, who was called upon his recognisance, and appeared. Subsequently, upon Hogg's delivering up all the books charged against, the prosecution was dropped. There was no opinion given with respect to these cases, in any other way than by the proceedings he had stated.

Earl GREY expressed his acknowledgments for the candid statement of the Noble and Learned Lord, but observed, that it did not appear that in either of the cases the point had been disputed, or that there had been any question raised as to the legality of the proceeding. There were only

the opinions of Attorney-Generals, but no decision of any court of law that could be recognised as an authority. He still considered, therefore, the circular of the Noble Viscount as unconstitutional, in attempting to interfere with the administration of justice; and he feared it would lead to a practice productive of the greatest mischief to individuals. In this view, after taking considerable pains to inform himself upon the subject, and having been able to find no competent authority to sanction such a measure, he felt it his duty to bring it under the consideration of the House, and on Monday se'nnight he should move for the case referred to the law officers of the Crown, upon which their opinion had been given, and which was of great importance, with a view to form a proper estimate of that opinion.

The Lords were ordered to be summoned for Monday se'nnight.

Monday, May 5.—On the motion of the Earl of EGREMONT, the Landlord and Tenant's Bill (the object of which, we believe, is to give power and authority to landlords to resume possession of farms belonging to them at the end of six months after the abandonment of the same by the tenants, instead of waiting a year) was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow week.

TREATY WITH NAPLES.

May 8.—The Earl of LIVERPOOL laid on the table a copy of a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the King of the Two Sicilies and the Government of this country.

EXTENTS IN AID.

May 9.—The Earl of ROSSLYN presented a petition from certain persons, complaining of the abuse of extents in aid, a remarkable example of which had lately occurred in Bristol, in the case of a banker in that city; and praying the Lords to adopt such measures as might appear best calculated to remedy the evil. Laid on the table.

POOR LAWS.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the appointment of a committee to consider the present state of the poor laws, and whether any and what remedy could and ought to be applied to the evils of the system.

After a short conversation, the motion

was agreed to, and the committee was directed to meet on Monday, at twelve o'clock. **LORD SIDMOUTH'S CIRCULAR LETTER.**

Monday, May 12.—The order of the day being read, Earl GREY moved for a copy of the case laid before the Attorney and Solicitor General. The debate was long and interesting; and the motion was lost by a majority of 75 to 19.

May 13.—Lord MANVERS took the oaths and his seat.

A bill for the regulation of certain customs' duties, and several private bills, were brought from the Commons, and read a first time.

LIBEL LAW.

Lord ERSKINE, adverting to the discussion of the night before on the subject of the powers of Justices of the Peace, with respect to commitments for libel, observed, that it was impossible that so large a question, and one of such magnitude and importance, should have been fully considered and discussed in the course of one night. A great deal more must be done in order to understand what the law really was on this subject, and it was on that account that he thought proper now to mention, that it was his intention to move for a return of the precedents on this subject. After a number of observations as to the uncertainty of the law, and the oppression which must ensue from the powers of Lord Sidmouth's circular, he repeated, that if it should turn out that magistrates had the power to institute search, and hold to bail for libel, he would never rest until the law should be altered. In the mean time, he wished to have it clearly ascertained what the law really was on this subject; and with that view he gave notice, that he would in a few days move for a return of precedents of the description which he had mentioned.

May 14.—The Landlord and Tenant's Bill was read a third time and passed.

A bill for incorporating another Gas-light Company in London, after some discussion in regard to the responsibility required, was read a third time and passed.

May 16.—The Catholic question called forth a long and very interesting debate. The Earl of DONOUGHMORE, after a long and very able speech, moved, "That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the petition of his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects." The motion was supported by the Earl of Harrowby, the Bishop of Norwich, the Earl of Darnley, Lord Grenville, and Earl Grey; and opposed by the Bishop of Landaff, the Earl of Liverpool, and Earl Bathurst. The motion was finally lost by a majority of 52. The numbers were,—contents 90; non-contents 142.—Adjourned at one o'clock till Monday.

TITHES IN CANADA.

May 22.—Earl BATHURST laid on the table a bill of the Canadian Parliament or Assembly, pursuant to an act of the 31st of the King, by which it was directed, that

when any change was made in the state of the Established Church in Canada, the circumstance should be communicated to the British Parliament. It had been directed, that when grants of land were made, a 7th should be reserved for the clergyman of the parish; and a doubt had arisen whether this was in lieu of, or in addition to, tithes. By this bill it was declared, that the reserved 7th was in lieu of tithes. The bishop of the diocese had been consulted, and was satisfied.

The Stone Bottles Duty Bill, the Metropolitan Paving Bill, and others, were brought from the Commons, and read a first time; and the Lottery Bill was read a third time and passed.

May 23.—The Royal assent was given by commission to a number of bills.

The Justices in Eyre and Exchequer Offices' Abolition and Regulation Bills, were brought up from the Commons by Mr Gilbert and others, and read a first time.

LORD SIDMOUTH'S CIRCULAR.

Lord ERSKINE moved for an account of all cases in which persons were committed or held to bail for libel, by magistrates, since the year 1648.—Ordered.

ADJOURNMENT.—HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL rose to move, that the House should adjourn till this day se'nnight. He took that opportunity of giving notice, that on that day he should probably have to bring down a message or communication from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to the House on the state of the country; and that he intended, on the same day, to move the re-appointment of the Committee which had examined and reported on the communications before made on the same subject.

Friday, May 30.—The Earl of LIVERPOOL stated, that certain circumstances had occurred which rendered it inconvenient to bring down the message relative to the state of the country this day, as had been intended. He had now, therefore, only to give notice, that it was proposed to bring down the message, and to move the proceedings upon it on Tuesday next.

The House was ordered to be summoned for Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITION OF WOOL-GROWERS.

Thursday, May 1.—Mr BURRELL presented a petition from the wool-growers in the vicinity of Brighton and Shoreham, complaining of the diminution of the price of wool, in consequence of the large importation of foreign wool. He stated, that wool, within the last eight years, had fallen 50 per cent. The petition was ordered to lie on the table, as was one on the same subject from Essex, presented by Mr Western.

Mr GRATTAN presented a petition from the Corporation of the City of Dublin, against the claims of the Roman Catholics. He must at the same time say, that he differed from them totally and entirely in respect to the prayer of the petition; and though he did not agree with his worthy constituents, and though he would not canvass their motives, still he hoped he might be allowed to lament, in their conduct on this occasion, what he could not presume to blame. The petition was laid on the table.

USURY LAWS.

Mr Serjeant ONSLOW, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the laws relating to the rate of legal interest, observed, that he had the pleasure to find, last year, that he was only opposed by one gentleman, although several thought it not then the time for such a measure. He was happy that he had postponed his motion, because now he was sure every one would agree that it was necessary, as a measure of political economy. He thought it extremely strange, that persons should not be considered as capable of borrowing without directions expressly laid down by the Legislature. It might as well be said, that no man should be allowed to sell except by the direction of Parliament. The most beneficial projects had often failed by limiting the rate of interest by law, so that a capital could not be raised to carry them on. Ireland had suffered particularly from the deficiency of capital, owing to the existing laws relating to the rate of interest. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the laws which regulate or restrain the rate of interest.

Mr VANSITTART would not oppose the bill at present, because he perfectly coincided in the principle of the Learned Serjeant; but he questioned whether the public mind was prepared for so sudden a change in that which had been so long established by law.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill, and the House adjourned.

May 2.—Mr BENNETT brought up the Report of the Police Committee; and he stated, that in a short time he would call the attention of the House to the mode of licensing public-houses.—The report was ordered to lie on the table.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr BENNETT said, he had received a copy of a book, vindicating the character of the Tower-division Magistrates, containing some passages reflecting on the Police Committee; in consequence of which he had summoned the author before the Committee, when he avowed himself the author. The book is written by the Rev. T. Thirlwall, Rector of Bowden, in Essex.

The book was handed to the Clerk, and he read the passages complained of. One accused the Chairman, Captain Bennett, of hearing evidence alone, and protested against his being tried by Committees, Inquisition, or Star Chamber.

Mr BENNETT said, the author had been called on to explain the innuendoes contained in the last passage, and he had denied that he had accused the Committee of want of candour or impartiality, and said that he meant nothing disrespectful to the Committee. Being again pressed to explain that part, he objected to answering that which might criminate himself. It was the desire of the Committee to have accepted any reasonable apology; but none was offered them by the gentleman until this morning, when he expressed his contrition for the passage complained of, it being merely a rhetorical figure of speech, and that he had directed his publisher to stop the sale of his book. The Committee had, however, thought it right to bring the subject before the House. He then moved, that the Rev. Mr Thirlwall should attend the House on Wednesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and on the motion of Mr BENNETT, the explanations given by Mr Thirlwall were laid before the House, and ordered to be printed.—Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, May 5.—The Scots Madhouse Bill was read a second time, and committed for the 23d May.

FIRST REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

In a Committee of the whole House, Mr DAVIES GILBERT stated the views and objects of the Finance Committee.

There were several bills to be brought in; and the first he now moved for, was one to abolish the Chief Justiceships in Eyre. A debate of considerable length followed, as to the utility of the proposed measure, in the course of which Lord CASTLEREAGH said he would vote for it, to do away the false opinions which prevailed on the subject of sinecures. It would not be a great saving; but sinecures being bad in principle, it would operate as a cure to the impression and delusion that had gone abroad.

On the question being put and carried, it was ordered that bills should be brought in for the abolition of the offices of the two Chief Justiceships in Eyre, north and south of the Trent—the office of Auditor, and four Tellers of the Exchequer—the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, and the Governorship of the Isle of Wight; also two other bills, to abolish the office of Commissary General of Musters, and to regulate offices in Ireland.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

May 6.—Mr HEATHCOTE presented a petition from the Wool-growers of Hampshire, praying for a revision of the laws on Wool.

Mr F. LEWIS thought that all parties interested would do well to let the matter rest; but in the next Sessions he hoped the House would investigate the matter seriously.

Sir CHARLES BURRELL was of opinion, that some alteration should be made in these

laws, which were extremely oppressive in their present operation.

Mr CURWEN said, he was a Member of the Committee of last Session, and the general opinion was, that there existed no reason for complaint. There had been no petition from the Wool-growers last year; but certainly it was a matter of very considerable importance, involving a great number of interests; and though he was happy to find that it was not intended to press it this year, yet whenever the question came he should not oppose going into it. The misfortune was, that we had always been legislating on particular interests; but in future it would be wiser to take a review of all our commercial and manufacturing interests, and not to encourage monopolies. The woollen manufactures were now looking up; considerable orders, he understood, had been received from Russia; and therefore he deprecated all discussion on this subject at the present moment.

The petition was brought up, and ordered to lie on the table.

MR CANNING'S MISSION TO LISBON.

Mr LAMBTON rose to make his promised motion. He begged that the question might be considered, not as an attack upon an individual, but as an inquiry into a measure highly censurable, as being very expensive, and utterly unnecessary. The Hon. Gentleman argued at considerable length on the subject, and concluded by moving the following resolution:—That on the 18th July 1814, a despatch was forwarded from Lord Castlereagh to Mr Sydenham, ordering him to confine his personal expenses within the usual allowances, as no public grounds existed for continuing the expenditure of his Majesty's servants at Lisbon on the same scale as during the war. That it appears, that shortly after the date of this despatch, the Right Hon. George Canning, under pretence of congratulating the Royal Family of Portugal on their return from the Brazils, was appointed ambassador to Lisbon, at an expense amounting in the whole to £18,880. That such an appointment is inconsistent with the previous despatch to Mr Sydenham, un-called for by the circumstances of the time, and a most unjustifiable abuse of the public money.

Lord CASTLEREAGH justified the transaction on the ground of the then affairs of Europe, and contended that the expense was as small as was consistent with the occasion.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, there never was in his knowledge a more complete failure in an attempt at defence than had been exhibited by the Noble Lord. The Hon. Baronet went through the question at large, and ridiculed and censured the transaction as a palpable job.

Upon the question being again put, Admiral BERESFORD testified to the fact, that the Prince Regent of Portugal had sig-

nified to him his intention of returning; and had detained him (Admiral Beresford) at Rio Janeiro a considerable time upon this expectation.

No other Member offering to speak, Mr CANNING rose, and said, that in a question like the present, however disguised in forms, he believed he felt in common with the Hon. Mover, and with the Hon. Baronet also, who had spoken out more plainly, that it was individually and personally directed against himself. The Right Hon. Gentleman then entered into a general defence of his conduct, and of this transaction in particular. The motion implied, that Government pretended to entertain a belief in the return of the Royal Family of Portugal to Lisbon; and had availed themselves of this pretence, corruptly to appoint him to a mission which he had as corruptly accepted; but he declared before God, that he had most firmly believed that the Prince fully intended to return to Portugal; but the existence and the reasonableness of such belief did not rest upon his veracity. Lord Strangford had intimated it to have been his conviction that the Prince would return, and that he waited only for a squadron to convey him. Could he imagine that all this was a dexterous artifice? He then recapitulated all the facts; and asserted, that he had made arrangements to go to Lisbon as a private person before he heard any thing of his appointment. After arguing at great length on the principle of the case, the Hon. Member concluded by observing, that if he had not succeeded in removing the charges that were brought against him, this would be the last time he would claim their indulgence. At the conclusion of his speech he was greeted with loud and general cheering.

The debate was then taken up by Mr BROUGHAM, who went over the principal grounds, and re-stated the main objections; and insisted that the transaction was precipitate, and that the whole expence might have been saved. It was this point, he said, upon which the judgment of the country would finally be formed—whether any real necessity had existed for the embassy, or whether it was not a mere pretence to suit the interest of individuals?

Lord MILTON desired to say, that he should not vote for the motion, though he could not acquit the Right Hon. Gentleman of all blame; and he thought the negotiation between him and the Noble Lord, which led to his subsequent appointment to the Lisbon mission, not very creditable to either.

Several other Members spoke, when the question being frequently called for, the House divided:—For Mr Lambton's motion 96; against it 270. Majority 174.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

May 7.—The order of the day was read,

for the attendance of the Rev. Thomas Thirlwall at the bar of the House; and, the question being put, a long conversation arose respecting the principle and extent of the proceedings in the present instance, at the close of which the Reverend Gentleman was called in, when the SPEAKER informed him that a complaint had been preferred against him for a publication which contained reflections on one of the Committees of that House. The offensive passages having been read, the Reverend Gentleman apologized to the House, and implored its mercy; in consequence of which he was allowed to withdraw, and the business was dismissed.

A new writ was issued for Eye, in the room of Sir William Garrow; and one for Dorchester, in the place of Sir S. Shepherd, who had accepted the situation of Attorney-General.

On the motion of Mr C. W. W. WYNNE, a committee was appointed to consider of the best means for shortening the duration of polls, and other regulations with regard to elections.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, leave was given to bring in a bill to lower the rate of interest upon Navy Bills, and shorten their date to two instead of three months.

FINANCE REPORT.

Mr D. GILBERT brought in a bill for abolishing the offices of wardens and chief justices in Eyre, north and south of Trent; and a bill for abolishing offices of auditors of the Exchequer; which were read a first time.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

USURY LAWS.

May 8.—Mr Serjeant ONSLOW brought in his bill to repeal the laws regulating the rate of interest, which was read a first time.

STEAM-BOATS.

On the motion of Mr HARVEY, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the causes which led to the explosion of the engine belonging to the Norwich and Yarmouth Steam-boat, to ascertain the best means of preventing similar accidents for the future, and to report the result of their investigations to the House.

MR HERRIES' APPOINTMENT.

Mr BENNETT made his promised motion in regard to the retiring salary of Mr Herries, late Commissary in Chief, and at the close of his speech, moved a resolution to the following effect:—Resolved, "That the allowing of the late Commissary in Chief, on the abolition of his office, to retain £1,350 a-year, was an excessive remuneration of public service, &c." After a considerable debate, the motion was negatived. Ayes 42; noes 93.

Mr D. GILBERT brought in the bill for the abolition of certain offices and sale of public buildings in Scotland, which was

read a first and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

STATE PRISONERS.

May 9.—Mr GORDON, seeing the Under Secretary of State in his place, begged leave to inquire whether any communications had been received at his office from the Magistrates at Reading, respecting the treatment of the state prisoners in the goal subject to their inspection?

Mr H. ADDINGTON replied, that he was not aware of the circumstance alluded to by the Honourable Gentleman, but if he thought proper to move for papers, no objection would be made to their production.

Mr GORDON hoped the Right Honourable Gentleman would be able to give the required information on Monday.

Sir W. SCOTT presented a petition from the University of Oxford, against the Roman Catholic claims.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after a few words from Mr J. P. GRANT, there was ordered to be laid before the House an abstract of the net produce of the revenue of Great Britain, for the years and quarters ending the 5th of April 1815, 1816, and 1817.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Mr GRATTAN made his motion on the Roman Catholic Claims this day, which produced an animated and interesting debate. The motion for going into a Committee was finally lost by the small majority of only 24, the numbers being on the division; ayes 221; noes 245.

BIRMINGHAM POOR'S RATE.

Monday, May 12.—Sir C. MORDAUNT, in moving the second reading of the Birmingham Poor's Rate Bill, insisted on the very unequal pressure of the rate at that place. Of 18,000 ground-renters, 14,000 paid no rate; a great part of the town consisting of small houses let from week to week, and tenanted by occupiers so poor that it would be useless cruelty to distribute on them: it was therefore thought advisable to apply to Parliament to make the proprietor pay.

After some conversation, in which there was much difference of opinion, the motion was negatived.

FLAX DRESSING.

Mr CURWEN presented a petition from Samuel Hill and William Bundy, of Camden-town, praying that an invention of theirs might be examined by a Committee of the House. Their machine would be a great saving in cultivation, and in the dressing of flax. It was not liable to the general objections against machinery, as the use of it would give employment to 40 or 60,000 people, with many other advantages; and would create a saving of £20,000,000. Many prisoners might also be employed by it. The petition was brought up and read, and referred to a select Committee, compos-

ed of Lord Castlereagh, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Curwen, Mr Rose, Mr D. Gilbert, and others.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and the Army Estimates, and the Second Report of the Committee of Finance, were taken into consideration.

Lord PALMERSTON said, he had arranged the statement he was to submit to the Committee into four classes. The first referred to the amount of military establishments at home. The second included the army in France and the army in India. The third related to expenses incurred by past services, such as Chelsea pensions, widow and orphan allowances, and the Military Asylum. The fourth class regarded the services of military establishments that were now to be reduced. After detailing the items, his Lordship stated the reduction in point of numbers at 55,000 men, and the saving at £1,800,000.

Some debate ensued upon the several resolutions, which were finally agreed to.

TOLL ON MANURE.

Tuesday, May 13.—Mr D. GILBERT obtained leave to bring in a bill to exempt the passage of manure from tolls. He meant it as a declaratory bill, to amend and explain the act of the 53d of the King, and to remove doubts, &c.

POOR EMPLOYMENT BILL.

Some important discussion took place on the measure proposed of loans to parishes upon security: in the conclusion the House resolved itself into a Committee upon the bill, when the names of the following gentlemen were read as appointed to the Committee for the object in view: Lord R. Seymour, Sir T. Acland, Mr W. Lamb, Sir C. Edmondstone, Sir James Shaw, Sir J. Perring, Mr Gooch, Mr Edward Littleton, Mr Luttrell, Mr C. Grant, sen., Mr Curwen, Mr Estcourt, Mr Casberd, Mr J. Smith, Mr H. Swann, Mr Benjamin Harrison, Mr Reid, Chairman of the E. I. C. (not a member of the House), Mr Thornton, Mr Phillips, Mrs Angerstein, Mr C. Baring, Mr Joseph Tierney, and Mr Bosanquet.

The report was afterwards brought up, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer named Wednesday next for the further consideration, which was agreed to.

FURTHER SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Mr PONSONBY, after observing that the present act for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus would expire in July, and that the middle of May being now at hand, a period was approaching at which, according to all experience, a number of members would retire into the country, begged to ask the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Castlereagh) if it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to apply to Parliament for a further extension of that power of imprisonment which had already been given them? He did not enter

into the question, as the rules of the House forbade it; but he hoped the Noble Lord would give an answer one way or the other.

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied, that after the holidays, about the 1st of June, a communication would be made to the House concerning the internal state of the country; after which, the same proceedings would be proposed as had taken place in the early part of the Session, and it would be referred to a Committee to enter into an inquiry as to the measures proper to be pursued.

Mr PHILLIPS moved, that the House should be called the 2d of June.

Mr J. P. GRANT, after reminding the House that the first law-officer of Scotland had stated that the conspiracies at Glasgow were not confined to the poorer classes of the community, said, that he (Mr J. P. Grant) knew that only one person above the rank of an operative weaver had been taken, and he had declared that he had no communication whatever with political clubs; £3000 had been offered for bail, in order that he might continue his occupation, but this was refused, and properly enough, as the man was charged with high treason; but he was now told, that without any farther information, the law-officers of the Crown, after having confined this man six weeks, discharged him without farther statement, and without bail: so that a respectable individual had been incarcerated six weeks without cause, discharged without inquiry, (*hear, hear!*) and left to seek redress for the loss of his trade, character, and health, in what manner he could. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped the House would consider in what manner the powers of the Act had been applied, and what was to be expected from the law-officers of the Crown: he did not impute motives, but mentioned facts, and he trusted some explanation would be given.

The call of the House was then fixed for the 2d of June.

May 16.—Lord LASCELLES withdrew his original Bill for rendering the Proprietors of Lead Mines rateable for the relief of the poor, in proportion to the profits, and substituted another, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On the motion of Mr ROSE, the Saving Banks Bill was re-committed; and after some conversation, several of the clauses were read, and the blanks filled up. The report was ordered to be received on Monday.

The Committees of Supply, and Ways and Means, were postponed to Monday.

CLERGY RESIDENCE BILL.

In the debate upon the motion for going into a Committee upon the Clergy Residence Bill, Mr MANNERS SUTTON moved a clause, that the Clergy should be allowed to farm land, which was carried by a majority of 38 to 35. After some further conversation, the quantity of land to be so farmed

was limited to "eighty acres." The Chairman then left the chair, and got leave to sit again on Monday.

Mr GILBERT brought up the Third Report of the Select Committee upon the Public Expenditure and Income of Great Britain. Ordered to lie on the table.

The second reading of the Bankruptcy Bill was postponed to the 8th of June.

Monday, May 19.—Sir S. SHEPHERD and Mr GIFFORD took the oaths as members for Dorchester and Eye.

LORD SIDMOUTH'S CIRCULAR LETTER.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY moved that an address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying, that the circular letter addressed on the 17th of March last, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the Lord Lieutenants of counties in England and Wales, together with the opinion of the Crown Lawyers referred to in it, be laid before the House; and gave notice that he would submit a motion on the subject on Tuesday, June 3. Ordered.

OFFICES' COMPENSATION BILL.

Mr D. GILBERT moved the second reading of the Offices' Compensation Bill, which was opposed by Sir Robert Heron, Mr Brougham, Lord A. Hamilton, and Mr Douglas. Upon the division there appeared—ayes 105; noes 45; majority 60. The bill was then read a third time.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when the following sums were voted: £17,000 for the employment of convicts at home, and £18,000 for bills drawn from New South Wales.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

May 20.—Sir FRANCIS BURDETT made his motion for Reform in Parliament, which stood for this day. It was seconded by the Hon. Mr Brand, Lord Cochrane, Mr Curwen, Mr Tierney, and Sir Samuel Romilly, spoke in favour of the motion; and Sir J. Nicholl, the Hon. Mr Ward, Mr Lamb, and Lord Milton, against it.

The debate was cut short by cries of question, and the House divided. For the motion 77; against it 265; majority 188.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at two o'clock.

DURATION OF PARLIAMENT.

May 21.—Mr BROUGHAM gave notice of a motion for the 5th of June, for the repeal of the Septennial Act. After some private conversation, he fixed the 10th of June as the day for his motion.

Mr PEEL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to continue the insurrection act in Ireland for one year.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH moved, that there be laid before the House, copies of all communications between the Home office, or persons connected with it, and a person of

the name of Poole, regarding the conduct of the latter in his informations against three individuals, called Parkinson, Fletcher, and Deacon, before a Magistrate of Staffordshire. [This is the case in which the Rev. Mr Powis is concerned, against whom an action is now pending.]

Mr H. ADDINGTON opposed the motion; and on a division there were, for the motion 13; against it 47; majority 34.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the House went into a Committee on the Bill for providing employment for the poor, by the issue of Exchequer Bills on adequate security, when

Lord MILTON objected to one of the clauses, and proposed an amendment,—that the word "parishes" should be omitted. He thought it would place the country gentlemen in an awkward situation, as they must either become responsible for the money borrowed, or incur the odium of not assisting the poor of their neighbourhoods.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the clause; observing, that the Commissioners would not feel themselves called upon to advance any sum, except in particular cases of extreme pressure.

The House divided on the question for retaining the clause as it originally stood. Ayes 23, noes 15.

Mr LYTTLETON objected to the clause which respected the securities to be given, and moved an amendment, omitting that part of it which allowed extents in aid.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER agreed to modify the clause, and the amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

The remaining sections were then gone through, and the House being resumed, it was ordered that the report should be received on Monday.

In a Committee on the Woollen Act, a resolution was agreed to, to allow the exportation of bale-yarn from Ireland.

May 22.—The Metropolis Paving Bill, and the Edinburgh Police Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT gave notice, that he would, on the 5th of June, bring in a Bill to abolish the cottage tax in Ireland, and a Bill to regulate fees in civil courts in England.

EXTENTS IN AID.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on rising to give notice of his intention that the House, at its rising to-morrow, do adjourn to that day se'nnight, was desirous of stating at the same time, that it was in the contemplation of his Majesty's Government to propose, immediately after the holidays, some new measure to the House, for the purpose of regulating the application of extents in aid after that time. They were perfectly aware, that the uses to which this remedy had been applied were foreign to their original intention, and were such as could

no longer meet the countenance either of Parliament or the Courts of Justice.

Mr THOMSON hoped that the extents in aid would be confined to debtors in chief. Something ought also to be done to prevent the enormous amount of costs. He knew a county in which the Sheriffs had in one year received £10,000 as costs. In conclusion, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

The Justices in Eyre Bill, the Irish Offices Bill, the Exchequer Offices Bill, the Board of Trade Bill, and the Irish Exchequer Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

The House went into a Committee on the Clergy Residence Bill: several clauses were agreed to, and the blanks filled up.

On the motion of Mr SUTTON, an exemption was introduced in favour of the Principal and Professors of the East India College.

Mr GORDON took occasion to mention, that he knew a clergyman who was a dignitary in no less than six cathedrals: he was prebendary in one, chancellor in another, dean in a third, and other offices, in addition to which he held two livings. He wished to know if such an individual ought to be exempted?

Mr M. SUTTON professed himself unable to give a precise answer; the case was assuredly singular.

After a few words from Mr GORDON and Sir J. NICHOLL, the chairman left the chair, and the House being resumed, he reported progress; and it was ordered that the Committee should sit again on Monday se'nnight.

A Bill for the abolition of certain offices in the Mint of England and Scotland was read a first time.

May 23.—On the third reading of the Saving Banks Bill, Mr WESTERN moved that the clause allowing relief from the Poor-rates be left out. The House, in consequence, divided on the passing of the Bill: Ayes 60; Noes 27; Majority 33.

The order for a call of the House on the 2d was discharged, and fixed for the 9th of June.

The Bill for rendering the proprietors of lead-mines liable to the payment of Poor-rates for the profits derived from that source was opposed by Sir CHARLES MONCK, and after some debate a division took place; for the second reading 29; against it 22; majority 7.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved, that the House at its rising should adjourn till this day se'nnight. Ordered.

The Irish Insurrection Bill was read a second time.

The Poor Employment Bill was, after a few words from Mr WESTERN, read a third time and passed.

The Salt Bill was re-committed, and sun-

dry amendments agreed to. The Report was then brought up, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER.

Friday, May 30.—Mr DYSON, the clerk, said he had to inform the House, that he had received a letter from the Speaker, which, with the leave of the House, he would read:

“Palace-Yard, May 30.

“SIR,—It is with the sincerest concern and regret, that I feel myself obliged to request, that you will inform the House of Commons, at their meeting this day, of my inability, from continued illness, to attend any longer upon their service.

“After holding the high office to which I have been raised, by their favour, in five successive Parliaments, it is impossible that I should resign so honourable and distinguished a situation, without feeling the deepest gratitude for the constant kindness with which they have been pleased to accept and assist my humble endeavours to discharge its various and arduous duties.

“It was my earnest wish and hope to have continued longer in the service of the House, if such were their pleasure; but the interruption of public business which has been already occasioned by my state of health, and the apprehension of the same cause recurring which might again expose the House to the like inconvenience, have made me deem it necessary that I should retire at this time, and have left me now no farther duty to perform, than to return my heart-felt acknowledgments to the House for all the favours they have bestowed upon me, and to express my fervent wishes for the perpetual maintenance and preservation of its rights, its privileges, and its independence. I am, Sir, always most truly yours,

“CHARLES ABBOT.”

“To Jeremiah Dyson, Esq. Deputy Clerk of the House of Commons.”

Lord CASTLEREAGH made a few observations in a tone of voice scarcely audible. The noble Lord was understood to say, that from the communication now read, the House, as well as he, must have felt the great loss (*Hear, hear!*) which they sustained by the resignation of their Speaker. On this subject he was sure there could be no difference of opinion (*Hear, hear, hear! from the opposition*); and he felt it to be quite unnecessary to dwell on the merits of the Speaker, which were so long and so well known. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) He would merely propose that the House adjourn till Monday next, when it was probable he should have a communication from the Prince Regent, marking the estimation in which the Speaker was held by that illustrious person; and when the House could proceed to the election of a new Speaker.—Adjourned till Monday.

BRITISH CHRONICLE.

JUNE.

Waterloo Subscription.—General account of the Waterloo subscription to the 31st May 1817.

Amount received by the Committee, and increased by dividends on stock, interest on Exchequer bills, and profit on stock sold, £518,288 9 11

APPROPRIATION.

Annuities granted for life to the widows, wounded non-commissioned officers, and privates totally disabled, and to dependent relatives, £11,783 0 0

Annuities granted for limited periods to the children of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, and to orphans, - - - - 9,209 0 0

Total amount of annuities, £20,992 0 0

VOTED IN MONEY.

To the wounded officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, - - - - £71,126 0 0

To the parents and dependent relatives of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates killed, leaving no widows or children, 28,577 0 0

To the foreign troops, 62,500 0 0

Total voted in money, £162,203 0 0

2.—*Furious Driving.*—A dreadful accident lately happened at Prescot, in consequence of a coach upsetting, by which one person was killed, and several others dreadfully wounded. Mr John Ritchie of Liverpool was one of the unfortunate sufferers. He referred the damages in his case to arbitration, which was finally settled on Thursday, when the proprietors of the coach were awarded to pay him *seven hundred and fifty pounds*. From the evidence of some of the witnesses that were examined, the conduct of the driver appears to have been most brutal. One of the witnesses, a female, who has resided on the spot where the accident happened many years, said, that she had never before seen a coach go at so furious a rate, except one some years back, and it was upset in exactly the same place.

4.—*Emigration to Poland.*—The *Helen*, Charteris, sailed this day from Leith for Koningsberg, with fifty-one passengers on board, who intend to settle as farmers on the estate of Lieutenant-General Count Paç, a Polish nobleman of immense landed property in Poland and Lithuania. The Count himself, two years ago, resided some time in Scotland, and carefully inspected the best cultivated districts, and obtained

a knowledge of the most approved implements. It has since been his object to introduce the modern husbandry of this country into his extensive domains; and with this view he has held out great encouragement to these emigrants, who are to have farms on leases of twenty-five years, at a very low rent, upon one of his estates, to which, from respect to this country, he has given the name of *Scotia*. It is his further intention, we understand, to procure a Presbyterian clergyman and schoolmaster for the colony. With those farmers of capital who may wish to engage in larger concerns on his estates, Count Paç has declared himself ready to treat upon very liberal terms; his object, it appears, being rather to lay the foundation of a better system of agriculture, by means of the superior knowledge and industry of Scotsmen, than any immediate increase of his income. [The colony reached Koningsberg in good health and spirits, after a short passage of eight days, and soon after proceeded to the Count's residence of Dowspuda, about a hundred miles distant.]

6.—*Trial for Libel.*—Mr T. J. Wooler, a printer, and author of a periodical work called *The Black Dwarf*, was brought to trial yesterday in the Court of King's Bench, which was excessively crowded, the case having excited a very great degree of interest. The defendant was tried on two *ex officio* informations. The *first* charged him with having libelled the King's administration of public affairs, for the purpose of exciting discontent and disaffection, and also with having libelled Lord Castlereagh and Mr Canning, two of his Majesty's ministers. The *second* charged the defendant with having libelled the Constitution, the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the right of petitioning the said Houses, for the purpose of inflaming the minds of his Majesty's subjects. The defendant pleaded his own cause with considerable force and eloquence. Many parts of his speeches excited the applause of the crowd who were assembled, and who, on the other hand, were not slow in expressing their disapprobation of the addresses of the Attorney-General. These interruptions, so highly improper in a court of justice, were commented on with becoming severity by Mr Justice Abbot, who presided on the occasion. A verdict of *Guilty* was recorded against Mr Wooler on the first information; but Mr Chitty intimated to his Lordship, in the course of the day, that three of the jury protested against the verdict as illegal, it being contrary to their sentiments. He stated, that they had agreed on a verdict of *Guilty*, qualified as follows:—"As truth is declared by the law of the land to be a libel, we three are compelled to find the defendant guilty:"—but the Court refusing to receive any but a sim-

ple verdict, the foreman, without their knowledge, had given a general one of Guilty. A motion was this day made in arrest of judgment; and, after some pleading, a new trial was ordered. On the second information, a verdict of *Not guilty* was returned, which was loudly cheered by the spectators.

9.—*National Monuments.*—The committee appointed for receiving and deciding upon the merits of the several designs offered for the Waterloo and Trafalgar monuments, on Wednesday held their final meeting at Argyll-house, London, when Messrs Wilkins, Gandy, and Smirke, attended with their designs, exhibiting the various alterations suggested by the committee. The report to the Treasury was agreed upon, and the buildings will be immediately carried into execution. The monuments are each to be about 280 feet high; the additional cost of the Waterloo is occasioned principally by embellishments and sculptures. The design for Trafalgar is a plain octangular structure, 45 feet in diameter at the base, raised upon a magnificent flight of steps, and surmounted with a naval coronet. The Waterloo is an ornamental tower of three orders of columns, around the base of which is a circular colonnade.

12.—*Thunder Storm.*—On Tuesday forenoon, Edinburgh was visited by a most tremendous storm of thunder, hail, and rain. The lightning was remarkably vivid; and the peals of thunder, which succeeded each other in rapid succession, were awfully loud; while hail in large pieces, and rain, descended in torrents. Several chimney tops were thrown down, and houses unroofed; and two persons were struck by the lightning, one of whom was deprived for a time of every faculty, but happily no lives were lost. Immediately after the storm had subsided, the surrounding heights exhibited for a short time all the appearance of winter, being capped with snow or hailstones. About four o'clock another storm passed in the same direction, but it was neither so violent nor so long in duration. The storm was felt at Perth, Dundee, and Cupar, northward, and at Kelso, Newcastle, Hull, and York, southward, with various degrees of violence, except at Dundee and Cupar, where the hail destroyed a number of fruit trees and bushes; at the former place the stones were two inches in circumference.

14.—*Burgh of Montrose.*—On Saturday last, a question highly interesting to the burghs of Scotland was decided in the Court of Session. By this decision the burgh of Montrose has for the present lost its political rights and privileges. For some years past, the mode of electing the Magistrates and Council, as it had obtained by marking the votes by scores, was thought to be attended with many inconveniences and disadvantages; and at the annual election at Michaelmas 1815, it was resolved, that in place of the former practice, the election of

the Provost and new Councillors should be by ballot, each member being voted for *seriatim*: the same method was adopted at the election at Michaelmas last. Soon after the election, several constituent members of the Council of the preceding year presented a petition and complaint to the Court, founding on the different acts of Parliament respecting elections, and praying their Lordships to find the late election of Magistrates and Council of Montrose null and void, and contrary to law. The Magistrates in office defended their election on various grounds; in particular, that the complainants had no right or title to complain; that they had acquiesced in the mode of election at the time; that they were themselves elected the preceding year by the same mode they now challenged; and at all events, the election could not be set aside, even supposing the use of the ballot to be found an illegal mode of election, there being a legal majority of Magistrates and Council continued *ex officio*, independent of the numbers elected by ballot. Very able and ingenious arguments were used on both sides; but the Judges were of opinion that the use of the ballot was illegal, and therefore their Lordships unanimously reduced and set aside the election. The Magistrates have acquiesced in the interlocutor of the Court, and their functions are therefore at an end. Very little inconvenience, however, is likely to arise to the inhabitants from this decision, as an application was immediately made to the Court, to appoint proper persons to give infestment within burgh, and to take charge of the revenue and patrimonial interests of the town; and a petition being presented to the Sheriff-depute, to grant a substitution of power to a fit person, in the mean time he has appointed Charles Barclay, Esq. his substitute within the burgh and its liberties; and prompt measures have also been taken to prepare a petition to the Prince Regent, to issue a warrant for a new election of Magistrates and Council.

18.—*Trial for High Treason.*—On Monday, in Westminster Hall, the trial of James Watson, senior, which had occupied the whole of last week, concluded by a verdict from the Jury of *Not Guilty*. Three others, namely Thistlewood, Hooper, and Preston, were indicted for high treason along with Watson, but the Court proceeded only with the trial of the latter; and in consequence of the verdict in his case, the Attorney-General declined calling evidence against his companions, who were therefore set at liberty on Tuesday. Watson's counsel (Mr Wetherall and Mr Sergeant Copley) grounded their successful defence on the want of proof of a treasonable conspiracy, excepting in the testimony of Castles, an accomplice, whom they stigmatised as too infamous to be believed; and whose cross examination disclosed such a course of villany as seldom meets the ears of a jury. He had been apprehended for forgery, and turned king's

evidence against his companion, who was hanged; he had been committed to jail for aiding the escape of a French prisoner of rank, whom he meant only to betray; he had deserted his wife, and lived in a brothel as a bully. After the first Spafeld's meeting, at a dinner with the promoters of the meeting, he gave as a toast, "May the last of kings be strangled in the guts of the last of priests." He had also endeavoured to entrap Mr Hunt, by meeting him before he went to Spafelds on the 2d December, and telling him that the meeting was over, and the Tower already taken, urging him to drive thither in his tandem. The counsel for Watson argued that the indictment should at most have been laid for a rebellious riot; the participation of the prisoners in the outrages of the 2d December they did not attempt to disprove,—and scarcely denied it; but the Jury, discrediting altogether the evidence of Castles, gave the verdict already stated. On its being pronounced, Watson bowed and said, "Gentlemen, I thank you much." No breach of the peace occurred; but the populace evinced the greatest solicitude throughout the proceedings for the fate of the prisoners, whom they cheered as they were conveyed to and from the Court; and on Watson's acquittal, the mob took the horses from a hackney coach in which they recognised him, and dragged him in triumph to Wych Street, Drury-Lane. The others received the same marks of congratulation on their liberation on Tuesday. Several other individuals, who had been apprehended on account of their connexion with the prisoners, were set at liberty this afternoon, after an examination before the Secretary of State.

19.—*Distresses and Disturbances in Ireland.*—A topic of very general commiseration, are the sufferings of the poor in Ireland, and the disturbances which are inseparable from want, although they tend to increase the affliction. In Limerick, in the counties of Kerry, Clare, and Kildare, in Londonderry, Mayo, and Westmeath, there have been affrays, seizures, depredations, and various acts of violence. A proclamation has been issued by the Lord-Lieutenant, exhorting those in the higher classes to abstain from the use of potatoes in their families, and to diminish, as much as possible, the consumption of oats.

20.—*Finances of the Country.*—This evening, in the House of Commons, Mr Vansittart made the following statement of the finances of the country.

WAYS AND MEANS.

	1817.
Annual duties	£3,000,000
Disposeable, 1815	£15,749
Ways and means, 1816	1,849,800
	<hr/> 1,865,559
Excise duties continued.	
After satisfying the grant thereon for 1816	1,300,000
	<hr/> 1,300,000
Carry forward,	£6,165,559

Brought forward,	£6,165,559
Money remaining at the disposal of Parliament, of the consolidated fund, at April 5, 1817	122,597
Lottery	250,000
Old Stores	400,000
Arrears of property tax received, or to be received, between 5th April 1817 and 5th April 1818	1,500,000
	<hr/> 9,541,537
Irish Treasury bills	£3,600,000
Exchequer bills	9,000,000
	<hr/> 12,600,000
	<hr/> £22,141,537

SUPPLIES.

Army, including £1,500,000 for extraordinaries, and exclusive of troops in France	£9,080,000
Navy, exclusive of grant for the reduction of the navy debt	6,000,000
Ordnance	1,221,300
Miscellaneous	1,700,000
	<hr/>
Total supply for the year 1817.	
Interest of Exchequer bills	£1,900,000
Sinking fund on do.	330,000
To make good the permanent charges of Ireland to 5th Jan. 1817	246,508
Towards reduction of navy and transport debt	£1,660,000
	<hr/> 4,136,508
	<hr/> £22,137,808

The deficiency will therefore be £12,600,000

28.—*Explosion of a Steam-Boat.*—This evening, about six o'clock, the boiler of the Richmond Steam-Packet burst at the top, and injured three persons in a dangerous manner. The yacht was injured on Saturday week in a slight degree, and had been repaired to render it fit to perform its passage this day. It fortunately had no persons on board at the time the event occurred, except the persons who navigate and conduct it. The shock was very great; but the injury done to the vessel is very slight. The yacht had been prepared to sail this day. The conductors had been rowing it up the river, and when it had got about 100 yards above Westminster Bridge, the dreadful accident unfortunately took place. Mr Arnold, the conductor of the yacht, was near the boiler when it burst, and was injured in a shocking manner, and very little hope can be entertained of his recovery. Two labourers belonging to the yacht were injured in a less degree. They were all conveyed on shore by Heath, a waterman, who was near when the accident happened, and taken to St Thomas's Hospital, in the borough.

Disturbances in England.—About the beginning of this month, the disaffection in

some of the midland counties assumed a very threatening appearance; but, happily, the means of the civil and military authorities was found sufficient to suppress the evil, before it had time to break forth into open insurrection. At Derby and Nottingham, affairs were for a time most alarming: a rising, it is said, had been planned there, which was connected with extensive movements in the manufacturing districts in that part of the kingdom. A large body of men, armed with pikes and other weapons, had advanced from Offerton and Ripley, in Derbyshire, towards Nottingham, and had committed various acts of plunder and violence, having shot an individual who refused to deliver up the arms in his master's house. They were, however, soon met by the yeomanry and two troops of hussars, disarmed, and about fifty made prisoners. A number of persons were also apprehended in Yorkshire, while in secret meetings at Sheffield and Dewsbury. The disorders in this quarter, it was ascertained in a Leeds newspaper, had been fomented by a person named Oliver, in the pay of Government. This statement was made the subject of inquiry by some members of both Houses of Parliament; when Ministers avowed that Oliver had been employed by them to procure information, but had exceeded his instructions in giving countenance to, or encouraging, the proceedings of the disaffected.

JULY.

Roman Catholics.—A bill has passed both Houses of Parliament almost without notice, which removes the principal obstacle to the entry of Roman Catholics into the navy and army. By this bill they are relieved from the necessity of taking the oaths, or subscribing to the declarations which were before an impediment to their advance, and thus situations of the highest rank are now open to them in the naval and military professions. They are not to be called on to take the oaths before entering the army or navy; and we need not tell our readers, that after they have entered the service, all further obligation of taking the oaths, or the sacrament, is done away by the annual act of indemnity, which is passed at the beginning of each session.

A.—Destruction of a Steam-Boat by Fire.

—On Wednesday morning last, the Margate Steam-Packet, commanded by Captain Harvey, left London for Margate, with between forty and fifty passengers on board; and it appears, from accounts received in town yesterday, that when off Whitstable, which is eighteen miles from the port of destination, she was discovered to be on fire: at this time she was also three miles from the main land. As a vessel of this description never carries a boat larger than sufficient to hold her own crew, which seldom exceeds a dozen persons, the consternation of between forty and fifty passengers may be better conceived than described. The cause of the fire is stated to be as follows:—

The gale of wind being strong, blew the chimney flue away, and the wood-work, which is nearly breast-high from the deck, at the bottom of the flue, for the purpose of keeping the people near the chimney from burning themselves, caught fire; the men, in throwing the buckets over for water to put it out, lost them; consequently, the fire was not checked, and the captain immediately made for land, and got all the people, and crew, and luggage, safe ashore; but the vessel was almost entirely consumed.

Explosion of Fire-damp.—On Monday forenoon last, a dreadful blast occurred at Harraton Row Pit, Newcastle, belonging to Mr Lambton, by which thirty-eight men and boys were killed. There were forty-one in the mine at the time, six of whom were brought to bank alive, but three of them died soon afterwards. The other three were much injured, but it is expected will recover. Two of the sufferers were blown out of the shaft of the pit (eighty-two fathoms in depth) and their remains were found at some distance from the mouth. The head of one of them was separated from the body, and found fifty yards off in a corn-field; the back of the head of the other was also torn off, probably by striking against something in the shaft. The shaft continued for some minutes to emit a dense cloud of black smoke and coal dust, the smell of which remained on the herbage a mile and a half distant from the pit for several hours after. Most of the sufferers lived at Painsshaw. There are ten of the name of Hill,—grandfather, one of his sons, seven grandsons, and an adopted son. Seven widows are left; but the sufferers being mostly young, there are very few children.—This dreadful accident was caused by the perverse obstinacy of a young man named John Moody, one of the hewers, who, in defiance of the orders of the overseer, refused to use Sir H. Davy's lamp, and lighted a candle, which was twice put out by the workman whom he was to relieve; but he relighted it, by unscrewing the lamp, and thus sacrificed his own, and the lives of his companions.—On Wednesday afternoon, six more men, who were reinstating the air stoppings that had been swept away by the blast, were suffocated in the same mine, by the after-damp (carbonic acid gas) which commonly succeeds the explosion of hydrogenous gas. There were eight men altogether whom the fixed air seized; but on the bodies being got out on Thursday evening, two were alive, though but faint hopes were entertained of their recovery.

12.—*Prorogation of Parliament.*—This day his Royal Highness went in state to Parliament, which he prorogued to the 25th August. At twenty minutes past two his Royal Highness reached the House, when a discharge of artillery took place. After delivering his most gracious speech, the same ceremony took place, and his Royal Highness having returned to the royal carriage, the procession moved back to the Pa-

lace in the order it had arrived. Another royal salute announced the departure of his Royal Highness for St James's. The multitude assembled was not so great as on former occasions; but it was certainly more orderly and respectable. His Royal Highness, to and from the House, was frequently cheered; and two or three attempts, during a profound silence, to excite a different feeling, were summarily prevented by the attendant officers,—namely, by a knock on the head. The windows of the houses by which the procession passed were thronged with elegant females, as were the avenues and every commanding situation in the neighbourhood of Westminster. The day was uncommonly fine, and every thing concluded without accident, and in the most perfect order.

Gold Coinage.—The Gazette of Tuesday contains two Proclamations: the first describing the new forthcoming gold coin called Sovereigns, and commanding them to be received as 20s. pieces. The second states, that as much of the present gold coin in circulation is deficient in weight, none shall be taken in payment of less weight than as follows: Guineas, five penny-weights eight grains; half guineas, two penny-weights sixteen grains; quarter guineas, one penny-weight eight grains: and that the seven shilling pieces, and the gold pieces called sovereigns, or 20s. pieces, more deficient in weight than the rates hereafter specified, viz. seven shilling pieces, one penny-weight eighteen grains; sovereigns, or 20s. pieces, five penny-weights two grains three quarters, be not allowed to be current, or pass in any payment whatsoever.

Extraordinary Experiment.—The experiment of hauling up a line-of-battle ship, by means of pulley, fully succeeded at Plymouth dock-yard, on Tuesday se'enight; when the Kent, of 80 guns and 1694 tons, was, by this simple but most powerful mechanical instrument, drawn out of the water, and securely placed in a cradle for repair. The experiment was never before tried with a ship of greater tonnage than a 38 gun frigate.

19.—*Administering unlawful Oaths.*—This day the trial of Andrew Mackinlay, cotton-weaver in Glasgow, accused as above stated, came on before the High Court of Justiciary. This case, from its first agitation, had excited a great degree of interest, from Mackinlay's having been indicted, along with William Edgar, teacher in Glasgow, three several times—the first as far back as the beginning of April. Two indictments had been quashed by the Court as irrelevant, a circumstance which was taken notice of in a very strong manner in Parliament; and it was upon the third, the relevancy of which had been declared by the Court yesterday, with the dissentient voice of Lord Gillies, that he was now brought to trial; and the result excited a still greater sensation throughout the

country. The first witness for the Crown, John Campbell, prisoner in Edinburgh Castle, being asked if he had received any reward or promise of reward, for being a witness,—he answered, *he had*. Examined in what manner: he entered into a long statement, the substance of which is briefly as follows: While a prisoner in Glasgow, he was frequently visited by a Mr Salmon, who urged him to become a witness in this case, by telling him, that he knew six men who would swear that he (Campbell) took the oath; and if he did not provide for his safety in the way suggested, "he was as sure to be hanged as he was in life;" but if he would become a witness, the Lord Advocate would come under any engagement to him. After he was removed to Edinburgh Castle, he had frequent conversations on the subject with Mr Home Drummond, Depute Advocate; and at length entered into a written engagement with him and the Solicitor-General to become a witness, on condition of being sent with his family to Prussia. This writing, the Sheriff of Edinburgh, who was present, refused to sign, and it was therefore destroyed, and a verbal engagement on the honour of the parties was accepted, which Campbell still considered as binding.—After the examination of four other witnesses, none of whom recollected any thing respecting an oath, except one, who said he only recollected it from having read it in the newspapers, the Lord Advocate gave up the case, and the jury returned a verdict of *Not Proven*.—The pannel was then dismissed from the bar; and on the Monday and Tuesday following, the prisoners confined in Edinburgh and Glasgow on similar charges were set at liberty.

24.—*Trial of a Chimney-Sweeper for the Murder of his Apprentice.*—On Tuesday, Joseph Rae and Robert Reid were brought before the High Court of Justiciary, charged with the murder of John Fraser, a boy of eleven years of age, an apprentice to Rae. We apprehend, that the heart-rending details of this case will go farther than any upon record, to accelerate the act of Parliament which is in contemplation to put an end to the inhuman practice of employing children in the sweeping of chimneys. The poor victim was described by one witness as a "fine boy," and by another as a "good boy." He was sent up a chimney in Albany Street, Edinburgh, at twelve o'clock, where he stuck fast; and at four a stonemason was set to work to release him by breaking the wall. The brutal master arrived, and stopt this humane attempt to relieve the little sufferer, threatening to blow him up the chimney with gunpowder, and sent for another sweep's boy, named Allison, and a set of ropes. The use made of them is thus related by a witness named Thomson:—

"Reid took hold of the rope, and having

loosed it, gave Alison one end, and directed him to go up the chimney, saying, "do not go farther than his feet, and when you get there fasten it to his foot." Alison having fastened the rope, Reid desired him to come down; Reid took the rope and pulled, but did not bring down the boy; the rope broke; Alison was sent up again with the other end of the rope, which was fastened to the boy's foot; when Reid was pulling the rope, Rae said, "you have not the strength of a cat;" he took the rope into his own hands, pulling as strong as he could. Having pulled about a quarter of an hour, Rae and Reid fastened the rope round a crow bar, which they applied to the wall as a lever, and both pulled with all their strength for about a quarter of an hour longer, when it broke. During this time witness heard the boy cry, and say, "My God Almighty!" Rae said, "if I had you here, I would God Almighty you." Witness thought the cries were in agony. The master of the house brought a new piece of rope, and Rae's brother spliced an eye in it. Reid expressed a wish to have it fastened on both thighs, to have greater purchase. Alison was sent up for this purpose, but came down and said he could not get it fastened. Rae then began to slap at the wall; after striking a long while at the wall, he got out a large stone; he then put in his head, and called to Fraser, "Do you hear, you, sir;" but got no answer; he then put in his hands, and threw down deceased's breeches. He then came down from the ladder. At this time the prisoner Rae was in a state of perspiration; he sat down on the stool, and the master of the house gave him a dram. Witness did not hear Rae make any remarks as to the situation of the boy Fraser. Witness thinks, from Rae's appearance, that he knew the boy was dead. Reid's wife came to get her husband away to a job, and Rae went with him. This was between six and seven o'clock. Rae's brother enlarged the hole, but still could not get in. Witness then went in with difficulty. He found Fraser lying on his belly, with his hands stretched above his head. He was lying at a turn in the vent, and his head jammed at the head of the turn; had a towel about his head, and a shirt all about his neck. Witness tore off the shirt bit by bit, and threw it on the floor; then brought down the boy; there was a little heat in the body—got spirits and washed the boy's temples, and went for Dr Poole, who came and applied a bellows, but in vain. Witness knew the deceased twelve months past in May—used to come to witness's house. Witness always gave him a piece of bread or a halfpenny; boy complained that his master used to starve him, strike him, and use him badly. Witness stopped in prisoner's house some time in May 1816. One Saturday night heard Rae's wife say, "You are done now; where's your ladder and materials?—away." Whereupon Rae made

the deceased strip himself; boy applied to witness to save him. Witness asked Rae to forgive him. Rae said, "If it were God Almighty himself speaking from the Heavens I would not forgive him." The boy was told to strip himself perfectly naked, and Rae beat him on the back with the single end of the sweep's ropes apparently with all his strength. The boy cried much; about ten o'clock at night, Rae took the boy to a back room, and made him go naked up and down the chimney till one o'clock on Sunday morning. Rae afterwards acknowledged that the ladder and materials were in the house all the time.—Thomas Marwood (another witness) lived in Rae's house along with deceased; saw Rae tie deceased to a chest, gag his mouth with a stick, and beat him with ropes till the blood came, and then put saltpetre on him; has seen Rae make deceased eat the vilest offal.—The Jury, having retired for about an hour, returned a verdict of *culpable homicide!*—The Lord Chief Justice then addressed Rae, and told him that his case approached the nearest to murder of any case in which a verdict of culpable homicide had been returned; and sentenced him to be transported beyond seas for 14 years.—The trial of Reid was put off till September.

Crossing the Irish Channel in a Balloon.—On Tuesday, at a quarter past one, Mr Saddler, jun. ascended in his large balloon from Portobello barracks, Dublin, and after experiencing various currents of air, with the extremes of heat and cold, descended in safety, at half past seven in the evening, in a corn field about a mile and a half to the southward of Holyhead. Thus, for the first time, has the perilous attempt of crossing the channel been accomplished by a youth not yet in his 22d year. During Mr Saddler's stay at Holyhead, he went to visit the new pier which is building there; and seeing the diving-bell, expressed his anxious desire to go down in it, exclaiming, "I am just come from the clouds, I should now wish to visit the deep;" and so persevering was he in his request, that the bell was prepared, and he went down in a depth of several fathoms, where he remained under water a considerable length of time.

30.—*Lord Castlereagh.*—Sunday evening, as Lord Castlereagh was playing with a favourite dog of his lady's, at their seat at Footscray in Kent, the animal bit his hand, which on Monday became so much inflamed that Dr Bankhead was sent for. Dr Bankhead went to Footscray again yesterday, to visit Lord Castlereagh, whose hand has been severely lacerated, the sinews of the first and second fingers being separated, and the nail and top of the first finger being nearly torn off. Dr Bankhead, on Monday, ordered him to bed, and to be kept very quiet. The dog, a short time since, pinned the gardener and another man up in a corner, when they were moving about after dark, and it was with difficulty he could be called off from them. The

dog was a present from Stutzgard to Lady Castlereagh. It is satisfactory to learn that the dog is naturally fierce.

Trials of the Luddites, &c.—The trials of the Luddites, and Huddersfield rioters, took place at the York assizes last week. All those against whom true bills were found have been acquitted. From the evidence,

it appeared that the riots were of a most alarming character, though the guilt of having been engaged in them is not fixed upon the persons who have stood their trials. The Judge exhorted the prisoners to beware of continuing in such dangerous courses; to which they answered, simultaneously, "We will, indeed, my Lord."

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

I. CIVIL.

May 20.—Knighthood conferred on Maj.-General Wilder.

20.—James Cox, Esq. to be Consul in Albania.

24.—Edward Spencer Curling, to be Hanoverian Consul at Ramsgate, Deal, and Dover.

28.—Patrick-Jas. Herbert-Crichton Stuart, Esq. younger and only brother of John, now Marquis of Bute and Earl of Dumfries, to have and enjoy the same title, place, pre-eminence, and precedence, in all assemblies or meetings whatsoever, as if his late father had lived to have inherited and enjoyed the title and dignity of Marquis of Bute.

29.—Knighthood conferred on Tho. Stamford Raffles, late Governor of Java—on Ralph Rice, recorder of Prince of Wales Island—and on Richard Basset, Mayor of Newport, Isle of Wight.

Dr Macpherson, Professor of Greek, admitted Sub-Principal in King's College, Aberdeen.

Professor Copland, professor of mathematics in Marischal College, Aberdeen, to be professor of Natural Philosophy in said College—Dr Robert Hamilton to be professor of Mathematics in his room.—The Rev. John Cruickshank to be Assistant and Successor to Dr Hamilton in said office.

31.—The Rev. Daniel Dewar, LL.D. admitted Professor of Moral Philosophy, in King's College, Aberdeen.

June 4.—George Gwyther of Leslie House, in the county of Fife, and of the parish of St Mary-le-Bone, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. and the Right Honourable Henrietta-Ann, his wife, now in her right Countess of Rothes and Baroness Leslie and Ballanbreich, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Scotland, have received his Majesty's license to take and use the surname of Leslie only; the said George Gwyther may bear the arms of Leslie of Rothes; and the said surname and arms may also be taken and borne by the issue of their marriage.

14.—Robert Dundas, Esq. W. S. presented to the Court of Session the Prince Regent's commission, nominating him one of the principal clerks, in room of the late James Walker, Esq. Mr Dundas is succeeded as one of the principal Clerks of the Bills by James Skene, Esq. of Rubislaw, advocate.

28.—George Manners, Esq. to be Consul in Massachusetts.

July 1.—Knighthood conferred on Spiridion Forster, Esq. late resident Minister in the Ionian Islands.

2.—Knighthood conferred on W. H. Robinson, Commissary-General in Canada.

5.—Mr Balfour Spence, to be Hanoverian Vice-Consul in the Shetland Islands.

14.—Major-General Sir B. Bloomfield, to be Keeper of the Privy Purse, and private Secretary to the Prince Regent.

19.—The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, conferred on the Right Honourable John M'Mahon, with remainder to his brother Colonel Thomas M'Mahon, and his heirs male.

22.—The Right Hon. Edward Thornton, to be Ambassador at the Court of the King of Portugal.—The Hon. F. P. Forbes, to be Secretary to the Legation.

Members returned to Parliament.

July 28.—The Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, for Harwich.

Aug. 1.—The Hon. J. P. Vereker, for Limerick city.

II. ECCLESIASTICAL.

April 7.—The Rev. Hugh M'Farlane, M.D. ordained at Edinburgh, with a view to taking charge

of the Presbyterian Congregation in New Providence.

May 14.—Mr Robert Shaw, ordained Minister of the Constitutional Associate Congregation of Whitburn, vacant by the death of Professor Bruce.

June 9.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. Wm Broadfoot, from Kirkwall, was admitted colleague to the Rev. Geo. Jernment, in the Scotch (Anti-burgher) Church, Oxenden Street, Hay-market, London.

17.—Mr Hugh Stirling, preacher, ordained Minister of the Associate Congregation at Newton, in Meams.

22.—The Rev. James Richardson, inducted to the charge of the Presbyterian Church in Hexham.

25.—The Rev. Mr Walter Hume, to the charge of the Associate Congregation of Vetholm.

July 31.—Mr Gavin Struthers, preacher, ordained assistant and successor to the Rev. James Stewart, Minister of the Relief Congregation, Andersonston.

The Town Council of Stirling have presented the Rev. George Wright of Markinch to the first charge of the Church and Parish of Stirling, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr Somerville.

The Associate Burgher Congregation of Dunbar have given a harmonious call to Mr Alexander Jack, preacher of the gospel.

III. MILITARY.

- 2 L. G. Cornet and Sub-Lt. T. Marten to be Lieut. by purch. vice Meares, 18 F. 25d June 1817
- G. Greenwood, to be Cornet and Sub-Lt. vice Marten do
- 2 D. G. Lieut. C. Kearney, to be Capt. by purch. vice Hunter, retires 19th do
- Cornet J. G. Green, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Kearney, prom. 5d July
- 3 Cornet Charles Drury, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Stuart, prom. 19th June
- Jocelyn Willey, to be Cornet by purch. vice Drury 19th June
- 5 Lieut B. Christie, to be Capt. by purch. vice Brunsell, retires 5d July
- 2 Dr. Lieut. James Gape, to be Capt. by purch. vice Bt. Major Vernon, retires 19th June
- Cornet A. Trotter, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Gape do
- W. H. Oram, to be Cornet by purch. vice Trotter do
- 6 Cornet H. Cazalet, from 4 Dr. to be Lt. by purch. vice Biddulph, prom. 26th do
- 9 H. E. Porter, to be Cornet by purch. vice Smith, prom. 5d July
- S. A. H. Lucas, to be Cornet by purch. vice Armstrong, prom. do
- 10 Capt. H. R. C. Stappilton, to be Major by purch. vice Lowther, 12 F. 19th June
- Lieut. E. F. Meynell, to be Capt. by purch. vice Stappilton do
- Cornet Win Gale, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Meynell 26th do
- Hon. R. Watson, to be Cornet by purch. vice Gale do
- 12 P. N. De Carteret, to be Cornet by purch. vice Mayne, 1 Life Guards 19th June
- 18 Serj.-Major John Collins, to be Quart.-Master, vice Tarleton, ret. h. p. 12th do
- 19 John Hall, to be Cornet by purch. vice Dungan, prom. do
- 3 F. G. Lieut. W. L. Forster, to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Lake, resigns 26th do
- Ensign G. R. Abercromby, from 51 F. to be Ensign and Lieut. vice Forster do

- 12 F. Lieut. John Baxter, to be Capt. vice Keap-
pock, dead 17th June
Ensign Luke Prior, to be Lieut. vice Baxter
do.
- C. U. Tripp, to be Ensign by purch. vice
Vernon, 1 F. G. 11th do.
- Serj.-Maj. J. K. Leith, to be Adj. and En-
sign, vice Priestley, res. Adj. only 12th do.
- Assist. Surg. W. Morrison, to be Surg. vice
O'Hara, dead do.
- Hosp. Assist. J. Ligertwood, to be Assist.
Surg. vice Morrison do.
- John Hendrick, from Donegal Mil. to be
Assist. Surg. vice Martin, res. 3d July
- 15 Lieut. H. Temple, to be Capt. by purch.
vice Spread, retires do.
- 25 Edward Gilbert, to be Ensign, vice Pigott,
dead do.
- 37 Major G. Burer, to be Lieut. Col. by purch.
vice James, retires do.
- 51 Frederick Matthews, to be Ensign, vice
Abercromby, 3 F. G. 20th June
- 59 Ensign J. Howe, from 80 F. to be Ensign
19th do.
- 62 J. M. Caldecott, to be Ensign by purch. vice
Reid, retires 24th do.
- 69 Lieut. Col. G. Muttelbury, from h. p. to be
Lieut. Col. vice Robbins, dead 3d July
- 80 Lieut. H. Stoddart, to be Capt. vice Thome,
dead do.
- 84 Ensign E. Woolhouse, to be Lt. by purch.
vice Croker, prom. 26th June
T. H. Powell, to be Ensign by purch. vice
Woolhouse do.
- Rifl. Br. 2d Lieut. W. Shaw, to be 1st Lieut. vice
Bennet, dead do.
- W. Curtis, to be 2d Lieut. vice Shaw do.
- 1W.L.R. Arthur Meyer, to be Ensign, vice Hunt,
Royal African Corps 12th June
- R.Afr.C. Ensign J. Adamson, to be Lieut. vice
Steret, dead 11th do.
- H. B. Adams, to be Lieut. vice
M'Rae, dead 12th do.
- E. Hunt, from 1 W. L. R. to be
Ensign, vice Adamson 11th do.
- Wm M'Rae, to be Ensign, vice Adams
12th do.
- Lieut. J. Adamson, to be Adj. vice Gray,
resigns Adj. only 3d July
- R.Y.R. Lt. W. Edwards, to be Capt. vice White,
dead 19th June
- Ensign J. Eager to be Lieut. vice Ed-
wards do.
- Ensign and Adjut. W. Firebrace, rank of
Lieut. 20th do.
- Ensign Thomas Acome, to be Lieut. vice
M'Lennon, dead 3d July
- Genl. Cadet G. Taylor, to be Ensign, vice
Eager 19th June
- G. T. Ridsdale, to be Ensign, vice Acome
3d July
- R.W.L.Ran. Ensign G. Flood, to be Lieut. vice
Stewart, dead do.
- Canad. Fen. Capt. J. M. Wallace, from 23 Dr. to
be Maj. by purch. vice D. Haren,
retires 1st January
- Brevet Major W. M. Lenke, of R. Art. to be Lt.
Col. in the Army 4th June 1815
- 5 D.G. Cornet w/m Locke to be Lieut. by purch.
J. Gardiner, to be Cornet by purch. vice
Watson, prom. 10th July 1817
- Ass. Surg. D. M'Gee, from 56 F. to be
Ass. Surg. vice Spear, ret. upon h. p. do.
- 4 Dr. Thomas Harrison, to be Cornet by purch.
vice Cazalet, prom. 6 Dr. do.
- 10 John Trollope, to be Cornet by purch. vice
Brown, retires do.
- 23 Lieut. C. Bacon, to be Capt. by purch. vice
Wallace, Canadian Fenc. do.
- Cornet S. C. Simpson, to be Lieut. by purch.
vice Bacon do.
- 24 Cornet W. H. West, to be Lieut. by purch.
vice Procter, prom. do.
- 6 F. Ensign T. Holyaok, from h. p. 58 F. to be
Ens. vice Edwards, ex. rec. diff. do.
- 16 Lieut. Wm Orr, from h. p. to be Lieut. vice
Haseham, ex. do.
- 31 Capt. W. H. Milles, from h. p. to be Capt.
vice Elder, ex. rec. diff. do.
- 50 Ensign T. Edwards, from h. p. 83 F. to be
Ensign, vice Lamaden, ex. do.
- 53 Lieut. A. F. Gregory, from 4 Dr. to be
Capt. by purch. vice Fernandez, ret. do.
- 60 F. Qrt. Mast. J. Klens, from h. p. to be Qrt.
Mast. vice Burrough, ex. 10th July 1817
- 68 Lieut. G. E. Scott, from h. p. 52 to be Lieut.
vice Grant, ex. do.
- 77 — W. J. H. Bowen, h. p. to be Lieut. vice
Cameron, ex. rec. diff. do.
- 79 Capt. F. Langley, from 82 F. to be Capt.
vice Bruce, ex. do.
- 82 — W. Bruce, from 79 F. to be Capt. vice
Langley, ex. do.
- 87 Lieut. John Carrol, from h. p. to be Lieut.
vice Fennel, ex. do.
- 88 — George Hill, from h. p. to be Lieut.
vice Mahon, ex. rec. diff. do.
- 91 Paym. J. Fairfowl, from h. p. to be Paym.
vice Campbell, ret. upon h. p. do.

Staff.

- Hosp. Assist. J. Cousins, from h. p. to be Hosp.
Assist. to the Forces, vice Sibbald, cenc. do.
- Limerick. Lieut. T. Walsh, 2 W. I. R. to be Town
Maj. vice Eitzgerald, dead 19th June
- Staff Surg. W. Wallace, from h. p. to be Surg. to
the Forces, vice Rodgers, ret. on h. p. 25th do.
- Hosp. Assist. A. Cumming, from h. p. to be Hosp.
Assist. to the Forces 12th do.
- J. Sibbald, from h. p. to be Hosp.
Assist. do.
- J. L. Warten, from h. p. to be Hosp.
Assist. do.
- J. Robertson, from h. p. to be Hosp.
Assist. do.
- Peter Lamond, from h. p. to be Hosp.
Assist. do.
- Robert Sillery, from h. p. to be Hosp.
Assist. do.
- David Ewing, from h. p. to be Hosp.
Assist. do.
- Alex. Boyd, from h. p. to be Hosp.
Assist. do, vice Oswald, dead do.

Exchanges.

- Brevet Major Marlay, from 1 F. rec. diff. with Capt.
Wetherall, h. p.
- Capt Chapman, from 6 Dr. with Capt. Gardiner,
50 F.
- Webb, from 12 Dr. rec. diff. with Capt.
Goldsmith, h. p. 72 F.
- Warren, from 18 F. rec. diff. with Capt.
Hammill, h. p. 7 F.
- Colley, from 45 F. rec. diff. with Capt. Gor-
don, h. p. 1 F.
- Andrews, from Rifle Brigade, rec. diff. with
Capt. Pattenson, h. p. 43 F.
- Sir John Cox, from 2 Life Gds, rec. diff.
with Capt. Meares, h. p. 18 F.
- Barry, from 75 F. rec. diff. with Captain
M'Adam, h. p.
- Lieut. Falkner, from 4 Dr. Gds. rec. diff. with
Lieut. Ravenhill, h. p. 1 Dr Gds.
- M'Cuulloch, from 32 F. rec. diff. with Lieut.
Oliver, h. p. 3 F.
- Vickers, from Rifle Brigade, rec. diff. with
Lieut. Twigg, h. p. 3 F.
- D'Arcy, from 13 Dr. rec. diff. with Lieut.
Stopford, h. p. 101 F.
- Boase, from 32 F. rec. diff. with Lieut. Mon-
ro, h. p. 94 F.
- Stapleton, from 47 F. rec. diff. with Lieut.
Lane, h. p. 41 F.
- Conry, from 90 F. with Lieut. Shaw, h. p.
52 F.
- Weymouth, from 2 Life Gds. rec. diff. with
Vise. Barnard, h. p. 7 Dr.
- J. W. Bacon, from 9 Dr. rec. diff. with
Charles Bacon, h. p. 11 Dr.
- Hudson, from 2 F. rec. diff. with Lieut.
Clunes, h. p. 27 F.
- West, from 3 F. with Lieut. James, 58 F.
- Stannus, from 9 Dr. rec. diff. with Lieut.
Maberly, h. p. 7 Dr.
- Masters, from 30 F. rec. diff. with Lieut.
Rogers, h. p.
- Bailie, from 30 F. rec. diff. with Lieut. Jas
Poynis, h. p.
- 2d Lieut. Campbell, from Rifle Brigade, with En-
sign Ward, h. p. 71 F.
- Ensign Gordon, from 25 F. with Ensign Morris,
h. p.
- Matthewson, from 8 F. with Ensign Maw-
desley, 65 F.
- Surgeon Corfield, from 17 F. with Surgeon Max-
ton, h. p. 38 F.
- Staff Surg. Thompson, from full pay, with Surg.
Dakers, h. p.

Resignations and Retirements.

Lieut. Col. James, 37 F.
Major Vernon, 2 Dr.
— D. Haren, late Canadian Fenc.
Capt. Hunter, 2 Dr. Gds.
— Brunskill, 5 do.

Capt. Lake, 3 F. G.
— Spread, 15 F.
Lieut. Tracey, 25 F.
— Gallaher 105 F.
Ensign Reid, 62 F.
Assist. Surg. Martin, 12 F.

Deaths.

Major General.
Dyer, late of R. Marines
Lieut. Colonels.
Edwards, 80 F. 5 Feb. 1817
Fluker, h. p. 5 W.I.R. 18 June
Captains.
Keappock, 12 F.
Innes, 66 F. 15 Sept. 1816

Lieutenants.
Dawson, 52 F. 3 June 1817
M'Mahon, 60 F. 5 May
Judge, h. p. 65 F. 7 April
Wogan, 66 F. Dec. 1816
R. Cameron, 78 F. 14 do. do.
Brewster, 81 F. 19 June 1817
Bennet, Rifle Brigade 31 May

Leonard, R.Y. Ran. 11 May 1817
Ibbot, Inv. Bn. R. Art. 14 June
Surgeon.
O'Hara, 12 F.
Miscellaneous.
Porteous, Dep. Assist. Com.Gen.
at Gibraltar 29 April
Oswald, Hoep, Ass. to the Forces

IV. NAVAL.**Promotions.**

Names.	Names.
Superannuated Commander. William Anderson (a)	Lieutenants. William Nevill John Wildey

Appointments.

Names.	Ships.	Names.	Ships.
Lieutenants. Charles S. Cochrane Wm W. West Edward Hibbert Tho. Hastings J. F. Appleby W. J. Mingay Hon. W. Waldegrave Thomas Marshall Wynne Baird	Blossom Ditto Ganymede Icarus Queen Charlotte R. George, yacht Ditto Spencer Tyne	Josiah Oake Jos. Ferrim Surgeons. James Wilson Pearce Power M. Power M. Burnside Assistant-Surgeons. Charles Inches John Campbell Jer. Riordan Daniel Campbell Wm Watt George Black Chaplains. Robert Willis Robert Brown	R. George, yacht Tyne Blossom Helicon Icarus Tyne Blossom Brazen Florida Icarus Raccoon Tyne Forth Leander
Marines. Capt. H. W. Creswell — N. H. English 2d Lieut. Edward Capel	Rochfort Spencer Queen Charlotte		
Masters. Rob. Thompson Ed. Hankin	Blossom Icarus		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—*Sugars* have continued in steady demand during last month, without variation in prices until towards the end, when Mascovodans advanced from 3s. to 4s. at which very considerable sales have been made. If the demand continues a few days equally brisk, very few of this description will remain in the market. Refined goods are also in request, with a small improvement in price. Foreign sugars have likewise advanced. For good white Havannah, 72s. has been realised. *Coffee* continues in brisk and extensive demand, and prices of every description may be stated 3s. to 5s. higher since our last. *Cotton.*—The last India sale attracted considerable attention; it consisted of 8536 bags, which were reported to be the whole remaining in the importers' hands, and the demand was in consequence extremely brisk. The shippers were the principal purchasers. Ordinary descriptions went off 3d. to 1½d., and middling ½d. to ¾d. advance on the last sale prices. Other descriptions have also experienced a small advance: Current prices—Demerara and Berbice, 20½d. to 2s. 1½d.; Grenada and Carriacou, 20½d. to 22½d.; Surinams, 2s. to 2s. 1½d.; Bower, 19d. to 20d.; Pernams, 2s. 2d.; Bengals, in the house, 10½d. to 11½d. The imports of Cotton into London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, were 42,487 bags, being 8448 more than those of July 1816. *Indigo.*—Considerable purchases continue to be made at a premium of 4d. to 6d. on last India sale. *Spices* without variation. Pimento, of good quality, is readily sold at 9½d. to 9¼d. *Tobacco.*—The French contracts have nearly cleared the market of the ordinary descriptions, but other qualities may be purchased a shade lower. *Rum.*—In this article there has lately been considerable transactions, but no variation in prices.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE.—*Hemp, Flax, and Tallow.*—The arrivals from the Baltic being inconsiderable, owing to the continued westerly winds, prices have experienced a small advance. *Brandy.*—Owing to accounts from France of the almost certainty of a very deficient vintage, this article advanced a little in price, and may be expected to go still higher.—The demand for *British Manufactures* continues improving. The accounts from Manchester and Leeds represent trade as now much brisker than it has been any time during the last two years, with every appearance of a steady demand.

PRICES CURRENT.

	LEITH.		GLASGOW.		LIVERPOOL.		
SUGAR, Musc.							
B. P. Dry Brown, . . .	74	@ 78	73	@ 77	68	@ 78	per cwt.
Mid. good, and fine mid.	80	86	78	88	79	89	
Fine and very fine, . . .	88	94	—	—	90	95	
Refined, Double Loaves, . . .	150	155	—	—	—	—	
Powder ditto, . . .	124	130	—	—	—	—	
Single ditto, . . .	122	124	120	122	120	126	
Small Lumps, . . .	115	118	114	116	122	126	
Large ditto, . . .	114	116	112	114	110	115	
Crushed Lumps, . . .	70	—	68	70	67	70	
MOLASSES, British, . . .	35	—	33	—	35	—	
COFFEE, Jamaica							
Ord. good, and fine ord.	78	83	82	87	81	88	
Mid. good, and fine mid.	85	100	88	92	89	104	
Dutch, Triage and very ord.	72	82	—	—	74	82	
Ord. good, and fine ord.	80	90	80	89	84	89	
Mid. good, and fine mid.	82	100	90	93	90	102	
St Domingo, . . .	—	—	—	—	85	93	
PIMENTO (in Bond), . . .	7½	—	8	8½	8	8½	lb.
SPIRITS, Jamaica Rum, 16 O.P.	3s 5d	3s 6d	3s 5d	3s 6	3s 4	3s 6	gall.
Brandy, . . .	7 6	7 9	—	—	—	—	
Geneva, . . .	3 10	4 0	—	—	—	—	
Grain Whisky, . . .	7 0	7 3	—	—	—	—	
WINES, Claret, 1st Growths,	45	50	—	—	—	—	hhd.
Portugal Red, . . .	40	45	—	—	—	—	pipe.
Spanish White, . . .	34	46	—	—	—	—	butt.
Teneriffe, . . .	30	35	—	—	—	—	pipe.
Madeira, . . .	60	70	—	—	—	—	
LOGWOOD, Jamaica, . . .	£7	£8	£7 10	£8 0	£7 15	£8 5	ton.
Honduras, . . .	8	9	8 0	—	8 10	8 15	
Campeachy, . . .	9	9 10	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 10	
FUSTIC, Jamaica, . . .	8	10 0	8 10	9 0	9 0	10 10	
Cuba, . . .	14	—	—	—	14 0	14 10	
INDIGO, Caraccas fine, . . .	9s 6d	11s 6d	8s 6	9s 6	9s 0	11s 6	lb.
TIMBER, American Pine, . . .	1 7	1 9	—	—	1 7	1 8½	foot.
Ditto Oak, . . .	4 6	5 0	—	—	—	—	
Christiansand (duties paid),	2 2	2 3	—	—	—	—	
Honduras Mahogany,	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 8	0 11	1 1	
St Domingo ditto, . . .	—	—	1 2	3 0	2 0	2 6	
TAR, American, . . .	—	—	14	15	16	—	brl.
Archangel, . . .	20	21	18	20	19	21	
PITCH, Foreign, . . .	14	—	—	—	—	—	cwt.
TALLOW, Russia Yellow Candle,	57	58	58	59	57	58	
Home Melted, . . .	57	—	—	—	—	—	
HEMP, Riga Rhine, . . .	£44	£45	£45	£46	£45	—	ton.
Petersburgh Clean, . . .	42	44	42	44	44	—	
FLAX, Riga Thies. and Druj. Rak.	61	68	—	—	—	—	
Dutch, . . .	50	120	—	—	—	—	
Irish, . . .	52	53	—	—	—	—	
MATS, Archangel, . . .	£6 0	£6 6	—	—	—	—	100.
BRISTLES, Petersburgh Firsts,	16 10	£17	—	—	—	—	cwt.
ASHES, Petersburgh Pearl, . . .	63s	—	—	—	—	—	
Montreal ditto, . . .	64s	66s	63s	64s	57s	60s	
Pot, . . .	50	52	50	52	46	50	
OIL, Whale, . . .	Uncertain.	—	—	—	—	—	ton.
Cod, . . .	55 (p.br.)	—	—	—	£32	—	
TOBACCO, Virginia fine, . . .	11½	12	11½	12	0 9	0 10	lb.
middling, . . .	9½	10½	10	10½	0 6	0 6½	
inferior, . . .	8½	0 9	8½	9½	0 5	—	
COTTONS, Bowed Georgia, . . .	—	—	1 6	1 9	1 6½	1 9	
Sea Island, fine, . . .	—	—	2 6	2 8	2 4½	2 6	
good, . . .	—	—	2 5	2 6	2 2	2 4	
middling, . . .	—	—	2 3	2 4	1 11	2 1	
Demerara and Berbice, . . .	—	—	1 10	2 0	1 9½	2 1½	
West India, . . .	—	—	1 7	1 8	1 7	1 8½	
Pernambuco, . . .	—	—	2 1	2 2	2 1½	2 2	
Maranham, . . .	—	—	2 0	2 1	1 11½	2 0	

Premiums of Insurance at Lloyd's.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d. Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 15s. 9d. to 20s. Hamburg, 12s. 6d. Madeira, 20s. Jamaica, 30s. to 35s. Greenland, out and home, 3½ guineas.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 38 : 2 B. 2 U. Ditto at sight, 37 : 8. Agio of the Bank on Holland, 2. Hamburg, 35 : 2 : 2½. Paris, 24 : 50, 3 days. Altona, 34 : 3 : 2½. Dublin, 12½.

Prices of Gold and Silver, per oz.—Portugal gold, in coin, £4 : 0 : 6. New doubloons, £3 : 15 : 6. Foreign gold, in bars, £4 : 0 : 0. New dollars, £0 : 5 : 2. Silver, in bars, stand. £0 : 5 : 3½.

Weekly Price of Stocks, from 1st to 31st July 1817.

	1st	8th.	15th.	22d.	29th.
Bank stock,	274	276½	294	291½	—
3 per cent. reduced.....	75½	77½	82½	82½	79½
3 per cent. consols.....	—	76½ 77½	82½ 81	81½ 81	78½ 79½
4 per cent. consols.....	94½	95½	100½	100½	96½
5 per cent. navy ann.....	—	105½	107½	106½	103½
Imperial 3 per cent. ann.....	—	—	—	—	—
India stock,	—	—	248	—	—
— bonds,	100 pm.	101 pm.	106 pm.	110pm.	114pm.
Exchequer bills, 3½d.....	11 pm.	18 pm.	25 pm.	30pm.	27pm.
Consols for acc.....	76½ ½	78½ ½	83½ 82½	82½ 81½	79½
American 3 per cent.....	—	—	—	—	65
— new loan, 6p. cent.....	—	—	—	—	103 103½
French 5 per cents.....	67½	67½	68	68½	—

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ENGLISH BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 1st and 31st July 1817, extracted from the London Gazette.

Addington, J. Chesterfield, draper	Farrell, C. Gosport, linen-draper
Allen, B. Leicester, fancy-trimming manufacturer	Graham, J. Lambeth, rope-maker
Abrahams, M. London, merchant	Gregory, J. Blackwall, butcher
Astell, J. Leicester, butcher and mealman	Greenwood, J. Woodhouse, York, timber merchant
Barker, S. Sheffield, cordwainer	Gill, H. R. Kenning-on-Cross, Surrey, coal-merchant
Barker, J. Sheffield, cordwainer	Griffiths, W. Beaumaris, currier
Bath, R. Commercial Road, Middlesex, rope-maker	Green, W. London, under-writer
Beoran, L. C. Clifton, Gloucester, baker	Harrison, J. Hesket, Cumberland, clerk
Benson, M. Guisborough, York, brewer	Herbert, J. London, warehouseman
Blackley, H. Sheldwick, Kent, grocer	Hannaford, E. Plymouth, master-mariner
Bleads, J. Chester, umbrella-maker	Hill, W. Birmingham, button-maker
Bone, H. North Shields, ship-owner	Hollands, J. Westminster, builder
Brevitt, W. Darlaston, Stafford, butcher	Hix, J. Godmanchester, draper
Burgess, G. Manchester, woollen-draper	Hay, W. London, merchant
Burn, J. Louthbury, London, merchant	Hosceagon, W. Jamaica, merchant
Brundred, B. Stockton, roller-maker	Jackson, T. Wath-upon-Deane, York, grocer
Busst, J. Aston, near Birmingham, gun-barrel-maker	Johnston, J. London, cheesemonger
Biddle, J. Birmingham, factor	Jackson, W. Hanley, Stafford, druggist
Coupland, J. Bristol, dealer	Jackson, G. jun. London, surgeon
Cox, G. M. London, toyman	Kershaw, T. W. Southwark, linen-draper
Chalk, W. New Sarum, baker	Knight, J. Castle Cary, Somerset, surgeon
Clark, J. Tring, Hertford, baker	Lazarus, J. London, watchmaker
Coppard, J. Midhurst, Sussex, baker	Leader, B. Bristol, earthenware dealer
Curry, T. North Shields, ship-owner	Lobato, E. A. P. London, merchant
Cole, J. Plymouth, rope-maker	Lynch, P. Liverpool, woollen-draper
Davis, W. Birmingham, brass-founder	Lee, W. Rotherhithe, ship-chandler
Davies, J. Shrewsbury, flax-spinner	May, W. Spitalfields, Middlesex, bombazine weaver
Deacon, B. Red Lion Square, Middlesex, earthen-wareman	Matthews, J. Penzance, sail-maker
Druitt, G. R. Winchester, linen-draper	Mann, R. & T. Liverpool, iron-hoop-makers
Elliott, G. Woodchurch, Kent, butcher	Murrell, W. London, broker
Elston, G. South Shields, ship-owner	Mansel, T. Pembroke, apothecary
Eccles, T. Penkridge, Stafford, grocer	Marriott, G. Melton Mowbray, horse-dealer
Edleston, J. Billinge, Lancaster, corn-dealer	Nicholls, R. Bath, butcher
Elliot, C. sen. Kirkandrews-upon-Eden, wood-monger	Nunn, R. Preston, boot and shoemaker
Entwisle, J. P. London, commission-agent	Nice, T. London, linen-draper
Fleming, T. Liverpool, merchant	Plant, R. Sunning, Berks, cattle-dealer
Fox, E. Saint George, Gloucester, horse-dealer	Plant, B. Birmingham, gun-barrel-maker
Fossett, M. H. Cooper, and E. Howard, Tunbridge, Kent and London, gunpowder manufacturers	Prole, W. Georgeham, Devon, yeoman
Fawell, T. St Lukes, Middlesex, apothecary	Phillips, D. London, stationer
Fennel, T. & W. Benstead, jun. London and Brussels, merchants	Fapps, G. Bristol, hosier
	Farker, C. W. Halifax, merchant
	Fardow, G. Coughton, Warwick, needle-maker
	Roper, T. Northallerton, York, hardwareman
	Ravenscroft, H. London, peruke-maker
	Rees, W. Bristol, ship-owner

Reeve & Leigh, Manchester and London, ware-
housemen
Sandmark, A. London, merchant
Scotland, R. South Shields, ship-owner
Sampson, J. D. Ipswich, silk-mercer
Smith, T. P. Bristol, whalebone brush-manufac-
turer
Smith, E. Derby, bleacher
Sherwin, J. Burslem, Stafford, iron-founder
Sparkes, C. L. Southbersted, ship-keeper
Smith, T. Wilsden, Yorkshire, dealer in wood
Scrubsole, S. Liverpool, merchant
Sizer, G. Holborn Hill, London, mercer
Stone, W. Milverton, scrivener

Spall, G. London, coach-maker
Slipper, J. Croxtwick, Norfolk
Tildswell, T. Stockton-upon-Trent, baker
Thornbury, N., and E. Taylor, Strood, Glouces-
ter, clothiers
Taylor, J. Ottery St Mary, Devon, smith
Wallace, W. Workington, ship-carpenter
Whitney, T. & H. Macclesfield, cotton-spinners
Wilkie, C. & J. London, yeast merchants
White, T. North Shields, merchant
Whittington, W. Handsworth, Stafford, farmer
Wint, H. De Stone, Stafford, surgeon
Wilson, J. Hanley Stafford, potter
Weldon, J. London, warehouseman

ALPHABETICAL LIST of SCOTCH BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 1st and 31st July 1817, extracted from the Edinburgh Gazette.

Brown & Niven, Edinburgh, hatters and hosiers
Byars, J. Forfar, spirit-dealer
Hay, J. Delchirach, Lanfshire, merchant
M'Alister & Duncan, Glasgow, merchants
Monteith, Duncan, & Co. Glasgow, grocers
M'Leilan, J. Castle Douglas, merchant
M'Clure, W. Kirkcudbright, merchant
Russell, D. Durie Foundry, Fifeshire, founder
Rutherford, J. jun. Kelso, merchant-tailor
Scott, W. Falkirk, merchant
Stevenson, C. Island of Islay, cattle-dealer
Stewart, T. Leith and Glasgow, carrier
Thomson, A. Edinburgh, builder
White & Co. J. Glasgow, merchants

DIVIDENDS.

Calton Hill Foundry Company, Edinburgh; by
Wm Ford, Caledonian glass-work there, 15th
August
Crumble, John, Colinsburgh, merchant; by James
Stevenson, merchant, Edinburgh, 16th August
Christie, Alex. Aberdeen, merchant; by David
Hutcheon, advocate there, 18th August
Dickie, Matthew, Pennyglenn, near Maybole, grain

and cattle-dealers; by John M'Clure, builder,
Crosshill, 21st August
Gray, David, Kincardine, ship-builder; by James
Turcan, ship-owner there, 15th August
Gray, George, Peterhead, merchant; by George
Yeats, advocate in Aberdeen, 17th August
Hutcheon, Alex. and Charles Nicol, Glasgow, mer-
chants; by John M'Gavin there, 22d August
Lero, T. Co. Edinburgh, jeweller; by John Graham,
jeweller there, 4th August
Macfadyen & Maccallum, Glasgow, merchants;
by P. Grierson, jeweller there, 6th August
Mackenzie, David, Peterhead, merchant; by Geo.
Yeats, advocate, Aberdeen, 17th August
M'Keellar, Duncan, Glas-gow, merchant; by Mac-
pherson & M'Lachlan, writers there, 2d August
M'Lachlan, D. & Co. Glasgow, hatters and hosiers;
by James Imbray, merchant there, 27th June
Shannon, Stewart, & Co. Greenock, and Shannon,
Livingston, & Co. Newfountain; by John Dun-
lop, writer, Greenock, 10th August
Sinclair, Alexander, Glasgow, vintner; by John
Wright, Edinburgh, 11th August
Smith, A. Ayr, writer, builder, and cattle-dealer;
by James Martin, writer there, 6th August

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE almost daily showers which have fallen since the date of our last Report, and for some time before, and the present very unsettled weather, have placed the prospect of harvest at a much greater distance than we then delighted to contemplate; and the more weighty crops are at last beginning to fall to the ground. After a careful examination of very recent Reports, from Correspondents in almost every county in Britain, we are led to believe that the produce of the present season, in wheat, barley, and oats, is likely to be at least equal to an average on all early soils where sound seed had been sown; but that even in these favourable circumstances the harvest must now be late. It will be near the end of the month before reaping becomes general in the south of England; and in Scotland, the approach of the crops towards maturity has been so slow for these three weeks, that there is reason to fear the ensuing harvest will be almost as late as the last. Yet a month of clear warm weather, after so much rain, would rapidly change the hue of our fields, and call forth thousands from the abodes of poverty and dependence to the healthy and animating toils of autumn. Beans and pease will yield a scanty produce. The hay crop has not been so weighty as was once expected. Hops, and fruits of every kind, and the seeds of clovers, cannot be productive. Turnips are now suffering from too much rain; and, for a month past, little progress has been made in cleaning and dressing fallows. Potatoes are said to promise a very abundant crop, and, fortunately, a larger quantity has been planted than in ordinary seasons. Of all our crops, this is perhaps the one to which we may look with the most gratifying anticipations for the relief of the lower classes.

The corn markets have continued to decline, though but slowly, since the middle of last month, for which no other cause can be assigned, than the great importations of Foreign grain; the effect of which, in reducing our prices, is now no longer counteracted by our exports to France, where the new crop begins to come into consumption. Butcher meat, as usually happens in the summer months, has fallen; and cattle for grazing, owing to the abundance of the pastures, are in demand, at a considerable advance of price; yet

lams in our northern markets have been sold much below the rates of last year. Wool has gone off freely, at more money than it brought last year, which is one of the best proofs of the revival of our staple manufacture; and happily, it is now certain, that the operatives in every other line have full employment, though their wages are still low. In Edinburgh market, on the 5th instant, oatmeal was 4s. per stone of 17½ lb. avoirdupois.—the quarter loaf 14d.—new potatoes 18d. per peck,—beef and mutton 5d. to 7d. per lb.—and moderately good lamb about 18d. per quarter.

12th August.

EDINBURGH.—AUGUST 6.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease & Beans.	
1st,.....	47s. 0d.	1st,.....	0s. 0d.	1st,.....	36s. 0d.	1st,.....	32s. 6d.
2d,.....	40s. 0d.	2d,.....	0s. 0d.	2d,.....	32s. 0d.	2d,.....	30s. 0d.
3d,.....	34s. 0d.	3d,.....	0s. 0d.	3d,.....	28s. 0d.	3d,.....	27s. 0d.

Average of wheat, £1 : 19 : 7, per boll.

HADDINGTON.—AUGUST 8.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.		Beans.	
1st,.....	46s. 6d.	1st,.....	40s. 0d.	1st,.....	38s. 0d.	1st,.....	37s. 0d.	1st,.....	33s. 0d.
2d,.....	38s. 0d.	2d,.....	0s. 0d.	2d,.....	34s. 0d.	2d,.....	33s. 0d.	2d,.....	30s. 0d.
3d,.....	28s. 0d.	3d,.....	0s. 0d.	3d,.....	28s. 0d.	3d,.....	26s. 0d.	3d,.....	27s. 0d.

Average of wheat, £1 : 15 : 9 : 11-12ths.

Note.—The boll of wheat, beans, and pease, is about 4 per cent. more than half a quarter, or 4 Winchester bushels; that of barley and oats nearly 6 Winchester bushels.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of Oatmeal per Boll of 140 lbs Avoirdupois, from the Official Returns received in the Week ending July 26, 1817.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.	Beans.	Oatmeal.	MARITIME COUNTIES CONTINUED.									
							Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.	Beans.	Oatmeal.			
Middlesex..	92	156	0	0	0	0	Suffolk...	86	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surrey...	95	8 56	0	0	0	0	Cambridge...	87	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hertford...	82	4 32	0	0	0	0	Norfolk...	101	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bedford...	85	8 52	0	0	0	0	Lincoln...	84	5 48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington...	88	11	0	0	0	0	York...	81	5 88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northampton...	81	9	0	0	0	0	Durham...	78	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fulham...	80	8	0	0	0	0	Northumb...	70	4 54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leicester...	81	9	0	0	0	0	Cumberland...	68	9 72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nottingham...	94	6 74	0	0	0	0	Westmorland...	79	1 68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derby...	100	2	0	0	0	0	Cheshire...	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stafford...	97	2 52	0	0	0	0	Flint...	85	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salop...	101	4 64	0	0	0	0	Denbigh...	87	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hereford...	93	2	0	0	0	0	Anglesea...	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warwick...	95	6	0	0	0	0	Carmarvon...	105	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilt...	93	6	0	0	0	0	Merioneth...	112	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berk...	99	6	0	0	0	0	Cardigan...	112	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxford...	99	6	0	0	0	0	Pembrok...	91	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bucks...	109	10 76	0	0	0	0	Carmarthen...	119	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brecon...	104	0	0	0	0	0	Gloucester...	113	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery...	96	2	0	0	0	0	Swansea...	117	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radnor...	96	2	0	0	0	0	Monmouth...	107	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex.....	75	6 48	0	0	0	0	Devon...	107	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent.....	95	4	0	0	0	0	Cornwall...	97	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sussex.....	104	2	0	0	0	0	Donset...	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Hants.....	91	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

All England and Wales.

Wheat, 94s. 4d.—Rye, 59s. 4d.—Barley, 47s. 1d.—Oats, 35s. 5d.—Beans, 48s. 8d.—Pease, 49s. 11d.—Oatmeal, 42s. 10d.—Beer or Big, 0s. 0d.

Average Prices of Corn, per quarter, of the Twelve Maritime Districts, for the Week ending July 19.

Wheat, 99s. 2d.—Rye, 61s. 1d.—Barley, 50s. 2d.—Oats, 37s. 5d.—Beans, 49s. 0d.—Pease, 49s. 0d.

Average of Scotland for the Four Weeks immediately preceding 16th July.

Wheat, 76s. 9d.—Rye, 68s. 8d.—Barley, 50s. 3d.—Oats, 45s. 5d.—Beans, 61s. 10d.—Pease, 61s. 9d.—Oatmeal, 56s. 5d.—Beer or Big, 4s. 2d.

London, Corn Exchange, August 4.

Wheat, per qr. s. s.	Beans, old s. s.
Select samples 104 to 166	per quarter . 58 to 62
—White runs . 55 to 100	—Tiek 38 to 42
—Red ditto . . 50 to 95	—Old 48 to 56
Rye 40 to 54	Pease, bolting . 40 to 45
Barley English 28 to 45	—Gray 42 to 48
Malt 60 to 86	Brank 40 to 55
Oats, Feed (new) 17 to 34	Flour, per sack 0 to 50
—Fine 35 to 39	—Second 75 to 35
—Poland (new) 17 to 37	—Third 70 to 80
—Fine 38 to 41	Pollard, per qr. 22 to 28
—Potato (new) 57 to 45	—Second 14 to 18
—Old 0 to 0	—Bran 8 to 10
—Foreign . . . 17 to 41	
Beans, pigeon . 40 to 48	Quart. loaf, 15½d.

Seeds, &c.—August 4.

Mustard, brown, s. s.	Hempseed, new s. s.
Old, per bush. 14 to 18	per quar. . 96 to 105
—New ditto . 10 to 16	Cinquefoil . . 58 to 35
—Old White . 8 to 10	Rye-grass (Pacey) 28 to 34
—New ditto . 5 to 8	—Common . . 10 to 25
Tares 8 to 10	Clover, English,
Turnip, green	—Red, per cwt. 42 to 98
round 14 to 16	—White 42 to 95
—White 10 to 14	—For. red . . . 40 to 92
—Red 12 to 15	—White 40 to 90
—Swedish wh. 0 to 0	Trefoil 6 to 27
yellow 0 to 0	Rib grass . . . 12 to 40
Canary, per qr. 75 to 80	Carraway (Eng.) 48 to 60
—New 45 to 56	—Foreign . . . 45 to 54
Hempseed . . 115 to 126	Coriander . . . 8 to 14

London Markets continued.

New Rapeseed, per last, £30 £32; to £36.—Linsed Oil-Cake, at the mill, £10, 10s. per thousand.—Rape-Cake, £9 to £10.

Liverpool, August 9.

Wheat, s. d. s. d.	Rapeseed, p. l. £38 to £40
per 70 lbs.	Flaxseed, p. hd.
English . . . 8 0 to 13 0	sowing £0, 0s.
—New . . . 0 0 to 0 0	Beans, p. qr. s. d. s. d.
Scotch . . . 0 0 to 0 0	English . . . 45 0 to 65 0
Welsh . . . 0 0 to 0 0	Foreign . . . 0 0 to 0 0
Irish 6 0 to 7 6	Irish 0 0 to 0 0
Dantzic . . 12 0 to 13 0	Peas, per quar.
Wisnar . . 10 6 to 11 0	Boiling . . . 50 0 to 60 0
American . 12 6 to 13 0	Rice, p. cwt. 30 0 to 34 0
Barley, per 60 lbs.	Flour, English,
English . . . 5 0 to 7 0	p. 280 lb. fine 0 0 to 0 0
Scotch . . . 5 0 to 6 6	—Seconds 0 0 to 0 0
Irish 5 0 to 6 0	Irish, p. 240 lb. 0 0 to 0 0
Malt p. 9 gals. 12 0 to 13 6	Ameri. p. bl. 48 0 to 50 0
Rye, per qr. 35 0 to 40 0	—Sour do. 38 0 to 40 0
Oats per 45 lb.	Clover, p. bush.
Eng. potato 4 6 to 5 0	White 0 0 to 0 0
—common 4 0 to 4 4	Red 0 0 to 0 0
Irish potato 4 3 to 5 0	Oatmeal, per 240 lb.
—common 4 0 to 4 9	English . . . 46 0 to 48 0
Welsh potato 0 0 to 0 0	Scotch 0 0 to 0 0
Foreign . . . 4 0 to 4 6	Irish 0 0 to 0 0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

THE remarks made in our last number on the month of June, are in many respects applicable to the month of July. In point of temperature, as well as moisture, there is a striking similarity between July 1816 and July 1817. The mean height of the Thermometer, during the former, was 55.6, and during the latter 56 nearly—the quantity of rain in the first, 3.8 inches, in the last, 3.2. But the most striking fact in the Meteorological history of the two seasons, and what may perhaps surprise some of our readers, is the comparative quantities of rain that fell during the three months of May, June, and July, taken collectively. The quantity in 1816 amounted to 7.7 inches, but in 1817 it is 10.6. It is at the same time an obvious fact, that vegetation has made much more rapid progress this season than it did last; but it is a fact for which it would perhaps be difficult to account, unless it be supposed that the unusually high temperature of the spring months raised the temperature of the ground so much as to influence the vegetation of the succeeding months. This appears to us a very important point, and one which we apprehend might easily be determined by keeping a regular register of a Thermometer, sunk two or three feet below the surface of the ground.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

Extracted from the Register kept on the Banks of the Tay, four miles east from Perth, Latitude 56° 25', Elevation 185 feet.

JULY 1817.

Means.		Extremes.	
THERMOMETER.		THERMOMETER.	
	Degrees.		Degrees.
Mean of greatest daily heat,	62.955	Greatest heat, 25th day,	66.500
. cold,	49.226	Greatest cold, 20th,	44.000
. temperature, 10 A. M.	58.226	Highest, 10 A. M. 1st,	64.000
. 10 P. M.	55.425	Lowest ditto, 15th,	55.000
of daily extremes,	56.080	Highest, 10 P. M. 3d,	58.000
. 10 A. M. and 10 P. M.	55.850	Lowest ditto 19th,	49.000
. 4 daily observations,	55.955		
BAROMETER.		BAROMETER.	
	Inches.		Inches.
Mean of 10 A. M. (temp. of mer. 60)	29.574	Highest, 10 A. M. 24th,	29.885
. 10 P. M. (temp. of mer. 59)	29.590	Lowest ditto, 2d,	29.185
. both, (temp. of mer. 60)	29.582	Highest, 10 P. M. 23d,	29.950
		Lowest ditto, 1st,	29.200
HYGROMETER (LESLIE'S).		HYGROMETER.	
	Degrees.		Degrees.
Mean of 10 A. M.	23.774	Highest, 10 A. M. 19th,	40.000
. 10 P. M.	9.659	Lowest ditto, 2d,	6.000
. both,	16.806	Highest, 10 P. M. 24th,	25.000
Rain in inches,	3.200	Lowest ditto, 1st,	2.000
Evaporation in ditto,	2.235		

Fair days 13; rainy days 18. Wind West of meridian, including North, 18; East of meridian, including South, 17.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

Kept at Edinburgh, in the Observatory, Calton-hill.

N. B.—The Observations are made twice every day, at eight o'clock in the morning, and eight o'clock in the evening.

	Ther.	Barom.	Attach. Ther.	Wind.		Ther.	Barom.	Attach. Ther.	Wind.		
July 1	M. 62	29.154	M. 65	Cble.	Warm fore- rain even.	July 17	M. 54	29.558	M. 58	N. W.	Fair.
	E. 51	106	E. 61				E. 55	558	E. 55		
2	M. 52	28.943	M. 58	E.	Rain.	18	M. 52	578	M. 59	N. W.	Cloudy, with showers.
	E. 53	29.307	E. 59				E. 56	666	E. 60		
3	M. 55	425	M. 59	N. W.	Fair.	19	M. 54	666	M. 60	N.	Fair.
	E. 57	525	E. 62				E. 55	662	E. 64		
4	M. 54	480	M. 59	E.	Fair.	20	M. 59	656	M. 64	Cble.	Fair.
	E. 52	431	E. 59				E. 58	526	E. 62		
5	M. 55	526	M. 58	E.	Showers with thunder.	21	M. 60	408	M. 65	S. W.	Showers.
	E. 54	526	E. 59				E. 58	199	E. 63		
6	M. 61	526	M. 63	W.	Fair.	22	M. 59	282	M. 62	S. W.	Showers.
	E. 60	294	E. 65				E. 58	455	E. 63		
7	M. 59	510	M. 64	Cble.	Fair.	23	M. 58	690	M. 63	W.	Fair
	E. 54	366	E. 62				E. 60	828	E. 65		
8	M. 53	392	M. 58	N. W.	Fair, cold wind.	24	M. 55	765	M. 63	E.	Fair.
	E. 53	498	E. 58				E. 58	655	F. 63		
9	M. 57	579	M. 60	Cble.	Cloudy, with some rain.	25	M. 58	427	M. 61	S. W.	Fair foren- rain after.
	E. 55	590	E. 59				E. 58	538	E. 63		
10	M. 56	578	M. 58	Cble.	Fair.	26	M. 56	269	M. 60	W.	Cloudy, with showers.
	E. 54	570	E. 60				E. 56	129	E. 61		
11	M. 52	578	M. 57	S. E.	Cloudy.	27	M. 57	128	M. 62	W.	Cloudy, with showers.
	E. 53	671	E. 56				E. 55	163	E. 60		
12	M. 54	671	M. 58	E.	Cloudy.	28	M. 55	242	M. 61	W.	Rain.
	E. 56	660	E. 60				E. 52	428	E. 56		
13	M. 60	635	M. 64	E.	Fair fore- rain after.	29	M. 53	511	M. 60	N. W.	Showers.
	E. 55	462	E. 60				E. 54	475	E. 59		
14	M. 55	535	M. 58	S.	Showers.	30	M. 53	418	M. 59	W.	Rain.
	E. 54	249	E. 58				E. 54	541	E. 60		
15	M. 54	197	M. 56	E.	Cloudy.	31	M. 53	280	M. 59	W.	Showers.
	E. 54	331	E. 58				E. 54	540	E. 59		
16	M. 53	455	M. 58	N. E.	Fair.	Rain 1.72 in.					
	E. 56	538	E. 58								

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 7. Mrs Hamilton, St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, a daughter.—22. At St Helena, Mrs Vernon, wife of the Rev. B. J. Vernon, a daughter.—27. Mrs Bell, 32, St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, a daughter.—28. At Stranraer, Mrs Ross, spouse to Captain Ross of his Majesty's ship the *Driver*, a daughter.

June 1. Mrs Guild, Dundas Street, Edinburgh, a son.—3. Mrs John Gibson, Dundas Street, Edinburgh, a daughter.—5. Mrs Beveridge, North St James's Street, Edinburgh, a son.—8. At Kemback-house, Mrs Macgill, a daughter.—22. At Upper Pollock-house, Mrs Forlong, jun. a daughter.—23. Mrs Colonel Munro, George's-square, Edinburgh, a daughter.—26. At Irvine, Mrs Hair, a son.—30. At Geneva, the Countess of Minto, a son.

July 5. At Gordon-hall, the lady of Sir James A. Gordon, K. C. B. royal navy, a daughter.—6. At Blandecques, in France, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Cameron, 79th regt. a daughter.—7. At Perth, the lady of Capt. James Ross, of the *Carmarthen*, a daughter.

VOL. I.

—8. At Kilbagie, Mrs Stein, a daughter.—Mrs Grey of Millfield-hill, a son.—10. At Wauchope, Roxburghshire, Mrs Scott of Wauchope, a son.—21. At Dysart, Mrs John Barclay, a son.—23. At Powfoulis, Stirlingshire, the lady of James Bruce, Esq. a daughter.—Mrs Macknight, London-street, Edinburgh, a son.—25. Mrs Lyon, Forth-street, Edinburgh, a daughter.—At Glasgow, Mrs William Copland, a son.—At Perth, the lady of James Nairne, Esq. of Dunsinnan, a son.—27. The lady of the Hon. Lord Cringletie, a son.

Lately—At Clifton, the lady of the late William Chisholm of Chisholm, Esq. a daughter.—At Wootton-hill, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. T. L. Dundas, a daughter.—In Brunswiek-square, London, the lady of Robert Gillespie, Esq. of Montreal, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

January 27. At Madras, Captain John Mayne, of the Hon. Company's ship *Batavia*, to Mrs T. E. White, widow of Captain

4 B

John White, assistant commissary-general on that establishment, daughter of the late Chevalier de Grenier de Fonclane and the present Lady Chalmers.

May 29. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Stodart, merchant, Edinburgh, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Gray, Broughton, Peebleshire.

June 2. At Aberdeen, John Brand, Esq. writer in Stonehaven, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr Burnett, writer, Stonehaven.—5. At Edinburgh, Mr Campbell Winton, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Grieve, Esq. Sheriff-hall.—6. At Portobello, Mr Simon Kemp of Port-Glasgow, to Gracie, second daughter of the late Alexander Ferrie, Esq. writer in Edinburgh.—9. At Edinburgh, Lieutenant Robert Ford, royal marines, to Miss Euphemia, daughter of John Kermack, Esq. Edinburgh.—At Glasgow, David Bannerman, Esq. Manchester, to Mary Harrower, eldest daughter of James Alexander, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.—14. At Cronstadt, Russia, Mr Vertue of Great St Helen's, London, to Erskine C. Booker, daughter of John Booker, Esq. British vice-consul at Cronstadt.—16. At Ardtarig, Argyllshire, Mr Alexander Brown, purser, royal navy, to Catherine, eldest daughter of George Campbell, Esq.—23. At Langley Park, Captain Robert Ramsay, third son of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, Bart. to Margaret, daughter of the late Patrick Cruickshank, Esq. of Stracathro.—30. At Roxburgh Place, Lieut. Angus Macdonald of the 92d regiment, to Robina, daughter of the late Walter Macfarlane, Esq. of Ledard.

July 1. At Edinburgh, Charles Ritchie, Esq. merchant, to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Reid, Esq. architect.—3. At Glasgow, the Rev. Archibald M'Intyre, minister of the Relief congregation, Newlands, to Miss Mary Lockhart, Glasgow.—5. At Pencaitland-house, S. M. Threipland, Esq. late advocate-general in the Hon. the East India Company's service, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Walter Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield.—7. At Edinburgh, William Black, Esq. of the Devanha brewery, Aberdeen, to Miss Dorothea Blair Feild, daughter of the late Dr James Feild, physician at Petersburg, North America.—8. At Monymusk, Henry Iveson, Esq. of Black Bank, to Miss Jessie Grant, third daughter of Sir Archibald Grant, Bart.—9. At Glasgow, Professor Thomson of Belfast, to Margaret, daughter of the late William Gardner, merchant.—16. At Edinburgh, Robert Hunter, Esq. advocate, to Catharine, eldest daughter of Mr Archibald Gibson, W. S.—18. At Leith, James Shirreff, jun. Esq. merchant, Leith, to Miss Jess Millar, second daughter of Archibald Millar, Esq. merchant there.—21. At Prestonpans, H. F. Cadell, Esq. Cockenzie, to Miss Buchan Sydserriff of Buchlaw.—22. At Bath, Major-general Sir John Buchan, K. C. T. S. to Laura, only daughter of Colonel Mark Wilks of Kirby,

in the Isle of Man, late governor of St Helena.—24. William M'Leod Bannatyne, Esq. of Bath, third son of the late General Bannatyne, to Miss Young, only child of Captain Young.—26. At London, Captain William Johnson Campbell, third son of the late Lieutenant-general Colin Campbell, to Anna Mary, only daughter of the late Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. of Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey.—28. At Airly Lodge, near Dundee, William Gourlay, Esq. surgeon in the East India Company's service, to Margaret, daughter of Alexander Balfour, merchant, Dundee.—29. At Edinburgh, John Campbell, Esq. *quartus*, W. S. to Miss Mary Kirkpatrick Campbell, daughter of Alexander Campbell, Esq. late of the island of Tobago.

Lately.—At Fantington church, John Douglas, Esq. of Lockerby, to Sarah, youngest daughter of James Sholto Douglas, Esq. Denworth, Sussex.—At Kerse, Robert Walker, Esq. merchant, Falkirk, to Christina, third daughter of John Borthwick, Esq.—At Anchorfield, near Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Proudfoot, formerly of Liverpool, now merchant in London, to Mrs Borthwick, only daughter of Thomas Wilson, Esq. writer, Edinburgh.—At Berlin, George Sholto Douglas, Esq. secretary to the British legation, to Miss Rose, eldest daughter of his Majesty's plenipotentiary at that court.—At Edinburgh, Henry Gordon Dickson, Esq. W. S. to Eliza, second daughter of the late William Gillespie, Esq. merchant in Edinburgh.—Lord Viscount Ebrington, to Lady Susan Ryder, eldest daughter of the Earl of Harrowby.

DEATHS.

March 28. At St Helena, Mrs Porteous, wife of Henry Porteous, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service.

May 14. At Lound, near Retford, aged 22, Esther, the wife of John Walker, Esq. This lady fell a victim to a second attack of the small-pox: she took the infection from a person affected with the disease, and exposed publicly on the high road. Mrs Walker's former attack was about seventeen years ago.—19. In Piershill barracks, Edinburgh, the lady of Major Charles Irvine, of the 6th dragoon guards.—20. In the house of correction at Durham, where he had been kept nearly 46 years, a man, usually called Dicky, a lunatic, whose real name could never be made out, but which is supposed to have been Richard Williamson. This extraordinary man was first discovered in 1771, in a complete state of nudity, in an out building in the fields near Newton-hall, then the seat of Thomas Liddell, Esq. It has been generally conjectured, that he had been a lunatic confined in some receptacle, whence he had escaped. He was never able either to tell his name, or to give the smallest account of himself; nor could any discovery ever be made where he came from.

or to whom he belonged, though from his dialect he seemed to have come from some of the southern counties. He was perfectly harmless, and appeared to have had a good education, from his being able to repeat many parts of the service of the church, particularly the morning service, which he frequently did with great propriety. He is supposed to have been 75 or 80 years of age.—24. At Glasgow, Lieutenant John Ferguson, of the royal Lanark militia.—

At Glenlyon-house, Miss Janet Campbell, daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq. of Glenlyon.—At Heckington, Lincolnshire, Mr Samuel Jessup, an opulent grazier, of pill-taking memory, aged 65. He lived in a very eccentric way, as a bachelor, without known relatives, and has died possessed of a good fortune, notwithstanding a most inordinate craving for physic, by which he was distinguished for the last thirty years of his life. In 21 years (from 1794 to 1816), the deceased took 226,934 pills, supplied by a respectable apothecary at Botesford, which is at the rate of 10,806 pills a-year, or 29 pills each day; but as the patient began with a more moderate appetite, and increased it as he proceeded, in the last five years preceding 1816, he took the pills at the rate of 78 a-day, and, in the year 1814, swallowed not less than 51,590. Notwithstanding this, and the addition of 40,000 bottles of mixture, and jalaps and electuaries, extending altogether to 55 closely written columns of an apothecary's bill, the deceased lived to attain the age of 65 years.—29. At Gibraltar, D. A. Com. General Walter Porteous.—31. In the 77th year of his age, James Baird, Esq. of Broompark, formerly of Virginia.

June 5. At Hieres, in the south of France, Grace Dundas Rae, eldest surviving daughter of the late Sir David Rae of Eskgrove, Bart.—6. At Edinburgh, John Thomson, Esq. royal navy.—8. In the Royal Military Hospital at Fort Pitt, by Chatham, aged 24, and a native of Leven, Fifeshire, James Alexander Oswald, Esq. M.D. The cause of his death is awfully interesting, and affords a serious warning to all of the medical profession. Being an assistant in the hospital, whilst dressing a patient labouring under a mortal disease, he unwarily exposed an ulcerated surface to the morbid poison, which, being conveyed into the system, and almost imperceptibly creeping up the arm, fixed in the axilla and breast, and put a period to a most painful state of existence, under which he had languished for three weeks, notwithstanding every effort of his medical friends, and the most assiduous attention of James Daese, Esq. of Fort Pitt Hospital, one of the most skilful surgeons of the army.—9. At East Sheen, near Richmond, the Hon. Charles Ramsay, second son of the Earl of Dalhousie.—10. At Edinburgh, John Macfarquhar, Esq. W. S.—15. At Edinburgh, in consequence of the bursting of a blood vessel, Lieut. Alston, of

his Majesty's ship *Ramillics*.—17. At Brucefield-house, Clackmannanshire, in the 17th year of her age, Miss Hannah Dalgleish, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Dalgleish of Dalbeath.—18. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Dundas, daughter of the late Dr Thomas Dundas.—19. On his passage from Jamaica, Dugald Campbell, Esq. of Salt-spring.—20. At Peers, Salop, aged 75, Thomas Hill, Esq. third son of the late Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. of Hawkstone Park, and uncle of the present Lord Hill.—At Edinburgh, Mrs H. Kerr, relict of the late William Kerr, Esq. of the General Post-Office.—21. At Greenock, in the 97th year of her age, Mrs Barbara M'Pherson, relict of the Rev. Alexander M'Leod of the Isle of Skye, and mother of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Donald M'Leod of Achagoyle and St Kilda.—At Kensington Place, Glasgow, Mr James Buchanan, merchant.—27. At London, Lady Suttie, wife of Sir James Suttie, Bart. of Balgone, M. P.—29. At Cupar Fife, Captain and Adjutant John Roy, of the Aberdeenshire militia. He has left a wife and seven daughters to lament his loss.—At Glasgow, Captain James Somerville of the royal navy.—30. At Banstead, Surrey, Richard Parry, Esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company.—At Madeira, Captain the Hon. James Arbuthnot, royal navy. He had gone there on account of ill health, occasioned by the wounds which he received while in command of his Majesty's ship *Avon*.

July 1. At Edinburgh, Captain James Nicolson, royal navy.—3. General Philip Martin, colonel commandant of the 6th battalion of the royal artillery.—4. At London, William Bruce, bookseller, in the 73d year of his age. He was in the above line for upwards of fifty years, and was much respected by all who knew him.—5. At Westfield, near Elgin, Thomas Sellar, Esq.—8. At Edinburgh, Alexander, and on the 13th, David, youngest sons of Captain Watson, royal navy.—At London, the Right Hon. George Ponsoby. He was born on the 5th of March 1755. He was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, March 25, 1806, which office he resigned, and was latterly member for Tavistock. On the 18th of May 1781, he married Lady Mary Butler, eldest daughter of Brinsley, the second Earl of Belvedere, by whom he had several children. Mr Ponsoby was, we believe, one of those very estimable characters who fill a private station in the most amiable and exemplary manner, and a public one with propriety and integrity. His talents were more useful than splendid; more suited to the arrangement of affairs, and the detail of business, and the tranquil investigation of truth, than capable of obtaining a command over the understanding of others, of dazzling by their brilliancy, or controlling by their powers. In truth, he was an honest, sincere, steady man; and his eloquence was naturally adapted to the

level tenor of his mind. He never aspired to the lofty and even dignity of a Pitt, and was alike incapable of the quick conception and rapid elocution of a Fox. He was less fertile in expedients, less perplexing in argument, and less pertinacious in debate, than Mr Perceval. The ardent spirits of his own party so far ran beyond him in their attacks, that they almost forgot they fought under his colours; to whom, therefore, he was rather a *point d'appui* after the battle than a leader in the field.—10. At Northumberland-house, London, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. This distinguished nobleman had been for years a martyr to the gout, and for several weeks past had been considerably indisposed, but was recently supposed to be better, and his death at last was rather unexpected. The Duchess and his sons, Earl Percy and Lord Prudhoe, were, however, with him at the time of his death. His complaint latterly was supposed to be a species of rheumatic gout. His Grace was born 25th August 1742, and was therefore in the 75th year of his age. He succeeded his father, Hugh, the late Duke, 6th June 1786; married, first, 2d July 1764, Lady Ann Stuart, third daughter of John, third Earl of Bute, by whom he had no issue, and which marriage was dissolved by act of Parliament in 1779. He married, secondly, May 25, 1779, Frances Julia Burrell, third daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq. of Beckenham, Kent, sister to the Marchioness of Exeter, the Countess of Beverley, and Lord Gwydir, by whom he had issue five daughters, three of whom are dead, and one is married to Lord James Murray, second son of the Duke of Athol; and two sons, Hugh, Earl Percy, born April 20, 1785, now Duke of Northumberland, who was some time since called up to the House of Lords, to sit for the barony of Percy; and Algernon, born December 15, 1792, lately created a peer, by the title of Lord Prudhoe. The Duke of Northumberland has been uniformly distinguished by the most munificent liberality, and his loss will no doubt be deeply felt. The present Duke was recently married to a daughter of the Earl of Powis.—At Acharnich, in Strathspey, Major Charles Grant, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.—13. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Walker, wine and spirit merchant.—14. At London, Mrs Sarah Holland Walker, daughter of the late Major Holland, aide-de-camp to General Wolfe, and wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Walker, Lieutenant-Governor of Sheerness.—At Bath, in the 54th year of his age, Lord Arundel. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, James Everard Arundel, who married Mary, the only daughter of the late Marquis of Buckingham.—15. At Paris, the celebrated Madame de Stael.—At Inveresk, Edmund Ferguson, Esq. of Baledmund.—

16. At Persey, Perthshire, Miss Frances Farquharson of Persey.—18. At London, Grace Jane, youngest daughter of Alexander Boswell, Esq. of Auchinleck, M.P.—19. At Bath, Colonel John Jaques, late of the 51st. The Colonel served under General Murray at the siege of Minorca, at which time the late Sir John Moore was a subaltern in his (then Captain Jaques) company.—At Bath, aged 79, John Palmer, Esq. many years city architect and surveyor. Perhaps no architect of his day has built so many churches and chapels, all designed and executed with appropriate solidity, classical elegance, and utility.—25. At Clifton, Dr Walter Craufurd.—At Peebles, Captain Alexander Dickson, formerly of the royal artillery.—26. At Edinburgh, John Mackenzie, Esq. of Dolphinton.—31. Stephen Wight, M.D. aged 21. He had gone to bathe between Leith and Portobello, and was seen to fall almost immediately upon entering the water, it is supposed from the effects of a paralytic affection. The body was carried to the Seafield Baths, and medical assistance procured from Leith as soon as possible; but the usual method employed to restore suspended animation proved ineffectual.

Lately—At Malacca, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Lieutenant William Carstairs Bruce, 4th native infantry, third son of the late James Bruce Carstairs, Esq. of Kinross.—At Thornton Rust, Wensleydale, Yorkshire, Mrs Jane Robinson, aged 105.—At Whitwell, parish of Paul's Walden, Herts, Captain William Fothergill, royal navy.—In Kirk Lonan, Isle of Man, aged 84, Mrs Ann Currin, mother, grandmother, and great grandmother, of 104 children.—At Brighton, in her 90th year, Lady Anne Murray, sister of the late Lord Chief Justice Mansfield.—Lady Hackett, wife of Sir C. Hackett, Knt.—Mr Charles Roland Drummond of Hartstreet, Bloomsbury. He was killed by being thrown from his horse in Hyde Park. He died in few hours after.—At Bulogurteen, in the county of Kilkenny, James Carrol, at the extraordinary age of 106. A few years ago an elder brother of his died, aged 117, who was attended to the grave by 80 children and grandchildren, the least of whose ages was above 50 years, and a son of his now alive, who is nearly 100 years old, and enjoys good health, and the perfect possession of all his faculties.—At Demerara, Captain Charles Dutchman, of the *Cognac* packet of Hull, who, with his brother Henry, and a boat's crew, had been to the assistance of a vessel in distress; they were caught by a heavy squall, when all unfortunately perished. These make six sons Mr Dutchman, senior, has lost, viz. three killed in action with privateers, and one by an accident at a ship launch in America.